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Ellis Island's Problems Put Before Board

Survey Group Arrives as 207 Deportees Are Brought to Island

Improvement Sought

Aliens Reluctant to Leave Country They Still View as 'Land of Promise'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29 — The United States is still the "Land of Promise" to thousands of aliens who are shipped from its shores each year—reluctant travelers back to countries they had forsaken to follow a brighter hope. A visit to the room at Ellis Island known officially as "two-two-two" will dispel any doubts one may have on this point.

Room "two-two-two," where men awaiting deportation must stay under guard, is perhaps the most problematic and challenging part of the Ellis Island machinery as it exists today. It is on this room and its occupants that the Committee on Ellis Island, which was recently appointed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and started its study of the immigration stations this week, will turn its most searching gaze.

Mr. Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration, has been studying its problems seriously for a long time. This study has convinced him the United States Government must take up the question of deportation technicalities with foreign nations and enter into arrangements with them to facilitate the proceedings.

Arrival of Committee

A visit to Ellis Island was timed to the arrival there yesterday of 22 members of the committee appointed by Miss Perkins to survey conditions on the island, and the coming of 207 persons classified as "deportees," or "removals." The investigating committee is headed by Mr. Carleton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibb and Sons, and, according to Mr. Palmer, while the study will undoubtedly result in suggestions for improvement, it is "an impartial survey, with no political objective." Mr. Palmer declared that Ellis Island was "not on trial."

The "party" of deportees started from San Francisco, traveling in special railroad cars in charge of immigration agents. Its numbers grew along the way as men, women and children, waiting the train at various points, were picked up and started on the long trip back to their homelands.

"Deportees" are aliens who are being sent out of the United States because they came into the country without complying with the legal requirements for entering it. "Removals" are aliens who are legally in the United States, but find themselves destitute and appeal to the Government to send them home. Persons in both these classifications leave this country permanently, because they are sent away without reëntry papers, which the regulations require them to have when applying for admission on a later visit.

The arrival of the "party" at Ellis Island increased the hubbub in room "two-two-two," for more than 100 of the newcomers were allotted to that section. There they joined others who had been waiting several days, weeks or even months.

The appearance of a visitor accompanied by a social worker was hailed as an event in an apparently monotonous routine—three periods of outdoor exercise each day, the remainder of the day passed in this restless, aimless atmosphere, night in the dormitories above.

Greatly Chagrined

A middle-aged man, a central European, greatly chagrined at being obliged to leave the United States, came forward at once to voice his woes. The gist of his long, involved tale was that although he had returned to this country from abroad in 1926 on a properly visaed passport, he was now being sent out on a deportation warrant. His plaintive appeals, "Lady, I have to do something about it; something must be done; my passport was properly visaed," revealed his reluctance to go. Turning away from him, the social worker explained that the difficulty in his case was that he had entered the country illegally from Canada in 1923 and was not entitled to a passport when he went abroad three years later.

In a few minutes a score or more of men had gathered around the

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Things Present

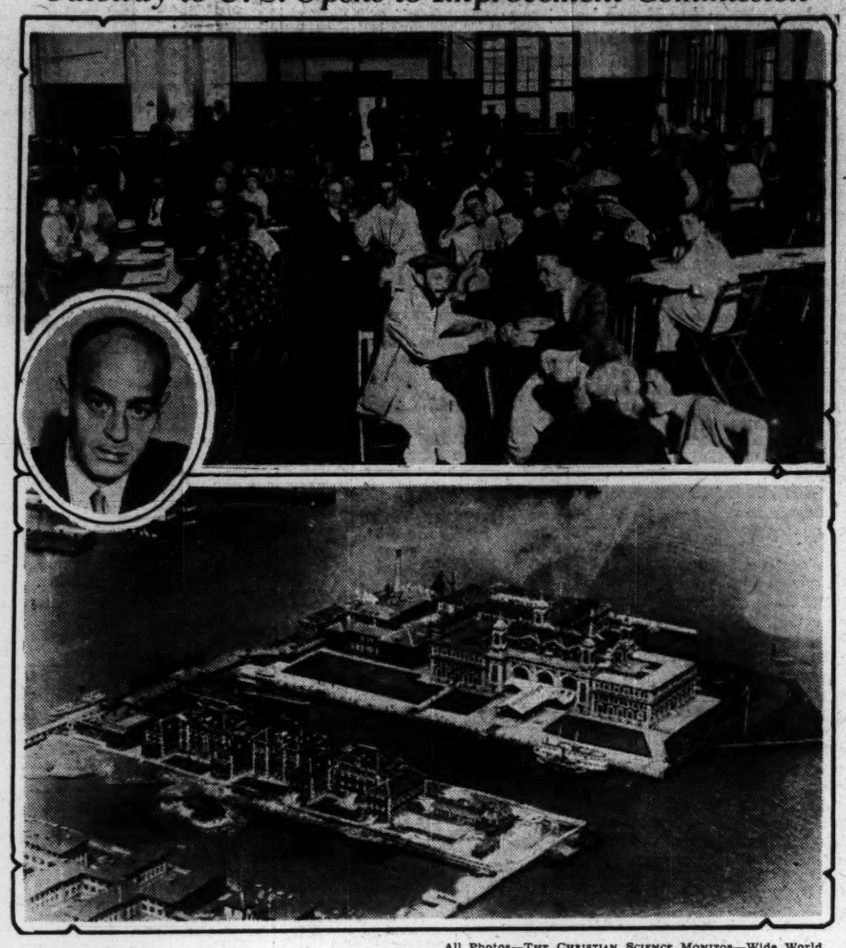
Read about the beggar who was greater than a king, on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page. Near by, too, you will find some handy rules for the use of the semicolon.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Gateway to U. S. Opens to Improvement Commission



All Photos—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION

Upper Picture—Social Service Hall. Lower Picture—Air View of Ellis Island. Inset—Edward Corsi, New Commissioner of Ellis Island

De Valera Fails To Get Majority In Dublin Council

Party Politics Enters Into Local Affairs Despite Platform Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, June 29—Mr. Eamon de Valera's hopes of obtaining a majority in the Dublin Municipal Council were dashed as the result of the local government election, the final result of which was announced today.

Alderman Byrne, the outgoing Lord Mayor against whom the Fianna Fail Party launched its heaviest offensive, came back triumphantly to top the poll. Altogether the de Valera supporters only obtained 14 out of 35 seats—12 being members of the Fianna Fail Party, one of Labor. The remainder are divided between Cumann na nGaedheal, 12; Independents, 9.

Though the election was of unusual importance, only about 50 per cent of the qualified electors took the trouble to vote. Had there been a larger poll, it is thought probable that Mr. de Valera's failure would have been more conspicuous. As it is, he has actually increased the number of his supporters, compared with the last election, despite the serious fall in the Labor vote.

Nevertheless, the result is regarded as tantamount to a serious setback, since his organ, the Irish Press, has been insistent on the necessity of getting control of the municipal machine, so that the local and central governments could "pull together" to further Mr. de Valera's social program.

The past few months have seen a tug of war between the central government and municipal bodies in various parts of the country on the subject of local taxation or "rates." Above all the economic "war" with England has so impoverished rate payers that they are unable to pay.

The result of the municipalities' attitude has been to bring local affairs into the forefront of party politics, though this is contrary to the platforms of both of the big political parties.

There were 76 candidates in the field for 35 seats, and campaigning has been going on busily for some time with occasional displays of heat on both sides. The polling day, however, was the quietest known in many years.

An unsual feature in the Dublin municipal election is the fact that business men in addition to their ordinary vote as householders have the right on voting on a separate register to elect five councilors as special representatives of industry and commerce.

Six Resolute Chicago Groups Meet Challenge of Racketeer

Cook County Has Learned Futility of 'Pushing Gangsters Around' and Is Going After Roots, Even If a Few Business Men Are Sent to Jail

The Racketeer
Third Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Chicago, perhaps more vigorously than the rest of the nation, has answered the challenge of the racketeer.

Six private and public organizations have joined the State's attorney of Cook County and the Chicago police in an intensive campaign against these trade terrorists.

In awakening, however, to the need for a change in the philosophy of business before this menace can be eliminated permanently, Chicago has progressed to an unusual extent in the general uprising against organized crime.

It may be necessary to send a few business men to jail to give impetus to this change, according to Mr. Gordon L. Hostetter, executive director of the Employers' Association, but the trend is definitely in that direction. Perhaps it is because, after eight or ten years, Chicago has learned the futility of "pushing the gangsters around" that it has turned to dig deeper into the problem. At any rate in the process of digging it found first that it was the business man, many times the so-called "respectable" kind, who originally hired the gangster to "enforce" illegal price policies, and that behind that it was the outlawing of the so-called "trusts" and price combinations that made his policies illegal.

Compelled to Go Further

The dry cleaning business, for example, was one of the first industries to retain "Al" Capone's men in an effort to elevate prices and remove competition. Having stepped outside the law to protect himself the business man in many cases was compelled to go a little further. The racketeer himself, from this point, began to take charge of things until he became a Frankenstein to his creator.

Loosening of the trade laws under the industrial recovery program, and the wider recognition of these fundamental causes, Mr. Hostetter declares, gives promise of considerable improvement in the situation, although much work remains to be done.

"If I understand the temper of the prosecuting officers of this city and county," he says, "I expect to see a few business men 'take the rap.' This will be the most salutary educational measure possible in bringing home the need of this change in business practice, which in the last analysis is the foundation of the rackets."

Meanwhile effort is increased in direct defiance of the "hoodlum" himself, as the so-called gunman, gangster or racketeer is called by Mr. James P. Allman, Police Commissioner. Mr. Allman, who was formerly a precinct captain, and who was selected as commissioner by the Citizens Police Committee, surprising political observers, gives as his recipe for driving out the crooks: "Make their lives miserable—never let them get set." Mr. Allman has done much to "de-glorify" the racketeer and to purge the depart-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Canada Puts 10,000 Jobless in Camps At Net Cost of 12 Cents a Day for Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—More than 10,000 single men are now usefully employed in government camps throughout the Dominion, at a net expense to the Government of approximately 12 cents a day each.

Under a new arrangement the Federal Government, represented by the Ministers of Labor and National Defense, is taking full charge of the camps and spending the money direct, instead of through the provinces. About 80 projects are under way.

The men are provided with transportation, food and clothing and 20 cents a day for personal expenses, which is in a sense a wage allowance. Figured on a 12-months basis and including everything, the cost to the Government is estimated at the very low sum of $1.01 a man a day. Against this the daily work value is calculated at 89 cents, leaving a debit to the Government of only 12 cents.

The plan, which is being steadily extended, is proving eminently satisfactory as a means of providing unemployment relief.

Grand Jury Charge Called No Censure Of Boston Police

Bushnell Defends Force as a Whole in Spite of Big Shake-Up

Boston was advised today by Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of the Middlesex County Court, to retain its confidence in its police. No wholesale onslaught on the efficiency and character of the police department is contained in the report yesterday of the Grand Jury of the Suffolk County Court, according to the viewpoint expressed today by Mr. Bushnell.

Asked to comment on the recommendations of the grand jurors that Mr. John H. Anderson, deputy superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and his assistant, Lieut. Stephen Gillis, should be removed, Mr. Bushnell said:

"I would not consider it fair for me or for anyone else to comment on a specific report about which I know nothing of the evidence. The Grand Jury has a perfect right to investigate public departments and to file a report thereon, which it believes in the public interest. It is fundamental that the persons hearing and seeing the witness are best able to judge."

But while declining to comment on the fairness of the decision reached by the jury, he declared he saw nothing in the report that should shake public confidence in the Boston police.

This viewpoint is consistent with that expressed in other quarters. While refusing judgment as to the justice of the charges of inefficiency and negligence against Anderson and Gillis, commentators said they did not interpret the report as an indictment of the Boston police force.

"Taking the Massachusetts police as a whole," Mr. Bushnell said, "we are much better off than any other state I know. If you compare the work of the Boston police department with that of other large cities in the country, it is likely that the comparison would be all in favor of Boston. I do not mean to say that the system is perfect or above criticism, but I believe we are further away from real gangs in this metropolitan area than any other of comparable size."

This morning Gov. Joseph B. Ely sent a letter to the district attorney's office requesting a copy of the report be sent him immediately.

The comments of the Governor and of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, are being expectantly awaited.

Coincidental with the threatened shakeup in Boston police circles came the second conference of Massachusetts law enforcement agencies, called by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General. At this meeting yesterday the police chiefs unanimously adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use all available forces in a cooperative drive for law and order throughout the State.

Among the recommendations for cementing fissures in the enforcement wall were those for the establishment of a federal police dictator, abolition of the jury system for criminal trials, the curbing of newspapers in their reports of crime, the exchange of police between large cities and the retention of fines by local communities.

Victory for Fascism Doubted In Latin-American Reforms

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Is the Fascist movement making headway in Latin America? Cabled reports from Argentina and Chile declare that a form of fervent nationalism to ward off revolutionary activities and to unify public opinion is spreading across both republics.

On the other hand, Latin-American diplomats here in Washington declare that the southern nations have neither cause nor room for practices which have led to dictatorships.

Fascist policies, as interpreted by a southern envoy well posted on European and Latin-American affairs, are not adaptable for the Caribbean, Central and South American countries, largely because they:

1. Inculcate militarism in youth.
2. Place restrictions on the press.
3. Curb or break down parliamentary institutions.
4. Foster intense nationalism.
5. Insist upon complete control of basic industries.

That a Fascist movement would eliminate or virtually preclude parliamentary legislation means class discrimination, and a government of a few or even of one. Latin America desires this the least of all things. Militarism for youth, press restrictions and the development of intense nationalism are likewise regarded as highly detrimental to the best interests of the southern peoples. That Fascism promotes the control of basic industries is ranked with the doctrine of Sovietism.

This so-called Fascist movement in Argentina grew out of a Civic Legion which the late President Uriburu established to support his revolution of September, 1930. Today it operates through what is known as the Civic Nationalist Militia, and it would, according to the southern press, align itself with a Fascist group in Chile, a group called the Milicia Republicana.

Recently the Argentine group stated in a declaration published in Buenos Aires that it would:

1. Embrace a nationalism founded on the ideals of the Uriburu revolution — representative government.
2. See that the members became useful reserves in the national army.
3. Substitute, in state affairs, the technician for the politician; pro-

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Two Dollars

The pound was worth $3.43 in March. Today, three months later, it is quoted at $4.43. An Englishman looking at the exchange rates would say: "The pound is rising." The American would say: "The dollar is falling." In three months the fall of the dollar has been nearly 30 per cent. . . . And the dollar is still falling.

Why? Surely the dollar is just as valuable as ever it was. How do we find out whether it is or not? Surely by seeing what it will buy. We find that it buys about 1 per cent less than it did in March. Thus the dollar is sound enough. Then—why is it losing its value in terms of foreign currencies? There must be some extraordinary circumstances present.

The circumstances are very extraordinary. Generally the loss of dollar value at home leads to the loss of dollar value abroad. This would come from inflation. But there has been no inflation in the United States. The evidence lies in the slight change in the dollar value at home. All the powers to inflate, however, have been given to the President. They are in the President's hat, ready to be produced and used overnight.

Capitalists have their eyes riveted on that presidential hat. They know that one weapon in it is entitled "Reduction of the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent." A 50-cent dollar! Three consequences are set up by the existence of this prospect:

1. Dollars of capitalists with international affiliations are changed into pounds.

2. American exporters do not bring home the money they receive on their exports abroad.

3. International speculators sell the dollar short.

All these acts combine to weaken the dollar and to strengthen the pound into which dollars are being translated. Currencies, like commodities, respond to the law of supply and demand.

But the main fact to know is that your dollar's worth is practically unchanged. This is Dollar No. 1. Dollar No. 2 is the dollar that exchanges for foreign money.

He's the Nation's Job-Maker

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIG.-GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Gravity of Currency Situation Halts Other Work at London

Pressure Brought on Washington to Reassure Nations on Question of Stabilizing Dollar—Gold Countries Find Situation Insecure

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—France, Britain and the United States are today involved in what is in many ways the most serious financial crisis since the hectic inflationary days of the post-war era.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the finance ministers and bank heads of continental gold countries met lengthily today at headquarters of the World Economic Conference, while other monetary meetings were called off and general affairs of the conference were at a standstill.

Meanwhile members of the American delegation in their hotel discussed the currency situation with Prof. Raymond Moley and undoubtedly maintained close communication with Washington. Two days ago when the crisis first arose in London, they called the gravity of the situation to Washington's attention and with Mr. James M. Cox in the lead are believed to have recommended strongly that the Administration seriously consider some stabilizing move in order to reassure the conference.

A plan intended to curb speculation in foreign exchanges and thus induce relative stability of the dollar is the approach now being studied in Washington and London to avert in future such crises as today produce chaotic uncertainty in all financial centers.

It is learned that Washington's reply is now awaited on a proposal advanced by Dr. L. J. A. Trip of the Netherlands by which under the Emergency Banking Act President Roosevelt would prevent the buying or selling of dollars in New York except for genuine commercial transactions. Such authority already exists under the legislation and apparently all that is required is increased strictness of enforcement. The plan has already steadied the Dutch guilder.

Yesterday's violent fluctuations of the dollar, which mainly occurred only after European stock exchanges had closed and hence were solely produced in New York, and which apparently were being duplicated both upward and downward today, have added point to the pleas for speedy stabilization even if of the most flexible sort.

While Washington's reply is being awaited, and the British Government is chary about giving assurances of support to the French franc if they mean practical stabilization of the pound, the crisis continues here. Gold countries met again in the afternoon at conference headquarters in a tense secret debate over the uncertain future of their moneys.

Meanwhile Professor Moley made his first visit to the conference in

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Librarian Bucks Attempts to Oust Non-Partisan Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—One official here has found means of bucking the Democratic demand for patronage which threatened to upset his expertly-staffed institution.

He is Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, under whose custody a special Democratic Congressional Committee discovered last week were 800 jobs not protected by Civil Service. Representative James V. McClintic (D.) of Oklahoma made it clear that Democratic Congressmen intended to have those jobs, with stipends from $1200 to $6000 a year, for their own constituents who have been pressing impatiently for rewards for their political service.

Mr. Putnam got out the law and read it to the job seekers. It states: "Employees in the library service shall be selected by the librarian by reason of special aptitude for the work of the library and solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

The librarian himself was appointed by the President 34 years ago, and can be removed only by order of the President. Unless President Roosevelt decides to remove Mr. Putnam, who has been head of the library since 1899, the jobs of those whom he has appointed on the basis of ability are safe. Mr. Putnam plans no changes in personnel or operation of the library. In 1897, two years prior to the date Mr. Putnam took office, Congress decided that the librarian should have complete power over the institution of which he is head. It would take action by Congress to change his status now.

New Jersey Wages And Jobs Set Mark

TRENTON, N. J., June 29 (AP)—The New Jersey Department of Labor reported today that during May the State experienced the "greatest increase in employment and wages for any one month since long before the depression began."

Employment showed an increase of 4.7 per cent, compared with April, pay rolls 6.5, and average weekly earnings of 1.7 per cent. Average weekly eearnings in 675 establishments representing 56 manufacturing industries were $20.68. The largest increase was in woolen and worsted goods.

10,000 to Get Road Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 10,000 men will be put to work in North Carolina this summer in connection with the $11,000,000 road building program made possible through federal allotments, according to an announcement made here by Mr. E. B. Jeffress, director of the Department of Public Works.

Johnson Halts Labor's Fight For Privilege

Checks Move for 30-Hour Week, and Minimum Wage Demands

No Special Favors

Act Must Serve All—Cotton Code Sets Lowest Age of Employees at 16 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Organized labor's ambitious plans for turning the National Recovery Act into a vehicle for immediate fulfillment of all its favorite desires were squarely blocked today by the determination of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, commander-in-chief of the National Recovery drive, to put the general interest ahead of class interest.

This has gradually developed during the hearings on the cotton textile industry's code of fair competition which went into the third day before officials of the national recovery administration.

General Johnson has plainly indicated in his comments on proceedings that he is going to insist on providing labor with every protection and every benefit consistent with the public interest during this period of acute national emergency. But when it comes to using the emergency as an excuse for giving labor preferential treatment which would retard the process of recovery, General Johnson stops.

The General's objective is employment for more men, and wages high enough to build up national purchasing powers. Organized labor, however, indicated plainly enough yesterday in the testimony of Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., that it is more concerned with the establishment of a permanent precedent for the 30-hour work week and minimum wages of not less than $14.

The conflict between the two points of view was brought out sharply yesterday when Mr. Green was advocating the 30-hour week in the textile industry. General Johnson retorted that there weren't enough unemployed textile workers to keep the mills running if they were required to go on 30-hour shifts.

A second point of disagreement developed over the question of a limitation on machine production. The new code now limits mills to two 40-hour shifts a week. General Johnson has indicated several times he considers this limitation absolutely essential to cure overproduction. Mr. Green yesterday didn't care whether they operated 24 hours a day or not just so long as no one man worked more than 30 hours a week.

During the discussion with Mr. Green over the machinery limitation question in which it was suggested that the textile industry should go beyond mere employment of all its workers, General Johnson replied:

"I don't think we can ask this willing horse to take more than its share of the load, and then have it break down half way along the road."

The first step, and a long step, toward complete abolition of child labor in American industry was taken here yesterday. The cotton textile industry, first to submit a code of fair competition, proposed an amendment to that code prohibiting employment of minors under the age of 16 years.

Inclusion of this provision in the first code considered by the recovery administration will almost certainly establish a precedent for placing a similar ban against child labor in all subsequent codes and assure elimination of this practice at least during the run of the Recovery Act.

Thus a reform which has been unavailingly pressed for many generations seems on the point of realization by act of employers themselves.

Industries Fall in Line In Getting Codes Ready

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Industrial codes meeting the Federal Government's recovery requirements for several important industries were under preparation here yesterday.

Lumber men from southern and Appalachian hardwood factories, western pine mills, as well as wholesalers, discussed wages, hours and prices in preparation for an industry-wide meeting tomorrow to write a recovery act code.

A closed meeting of the trustees of the American Cement Institute considered what wage terms the plants would offer workers in their code.

Harness makers after six days' work completed a code which, Mr. Wayne Dinsmore said, provided minimums of 30 and 35 cents an hour for skilled work classifications and 20 cents for unskilled, along with a 48-hour week. Dearth of saddlery mechanics, Mr. Dinsmore said, made the long week necessary.

Salt producers, steel foundry leaders and toy makers of what the trade terms the "wheel group" also convened. National Canning Association members studied the Agricultural Adjustment Act which allows food producers to contract with the Government to reduce production.

The Peanut Butter Institute began formulation of a code and changed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Love Only Basis Of World Peace, Johnson Asserts

Physical Power Held Inadequate to Maintain Harmonious Relations

A new method in dealing with the problem of international relations was set forth last night by Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts Masons. Speaking before the largest assembly of Freemasons ever held in the State, Mr. Johnson told those gathered in the Boston Arena at the concluding event in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Massachusetts Masonry, "Love, as the basis of national and international relations, has never been tried."

"Power and might, both physical and financial, have been tried and failed. Here, then, is the great secret of Freemasonry—a secret only because the world will not heed it. Striving onward, day by day, in the midst of what sometimes seems to threaten a return to chaos, our fraternity persists in cultivating and disseminating these ideals, these landmarks of civilization, and in reaching forward to that millennial day when love shall rule the world."

Mr. Johnson, an acknowledged authority on Masonic history, submitted evidence of the historical link between the Masonic fraternity and the nation. "The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, now and here assembled in special communications, is the oldest Masonic organization in America, or indeed, anywhere in the world outside of the British Isles. Established as a Provincial Grand Lodge, July 30, 1733, it is the only Masonic Grand Body in America which has functioned continuously for 200 years with unbroken succession of officers and members."

Charitable work of the Grand Lodge, he said, results in the expenditure of more than $1100 a day in benevolence, though vastly more is given by brethren, unofficially.

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon spoke along similar lines. Masonry has contributed liberally to the country with men, patriotism, labor, and has even helped frame the structure of constitutional government, he asserted.

"Masonic principles were incorporated in America's first charter of free government. The corner stone of Massachusetts was laid on Freemasonry," he continued. "Of 312 delegates who sat in the convention of 1779, every Mason of Massachusetts was included. Saturated as they were with fundamental principles and imbued with ideals upon which they had been nurtured, it was but natural that they should be selected by their fellowmen to incorporate these principles and ideals in their first free government. They lived by Masonic doctrine—faith in God, brotherhood of man, charity, humanity, chivalry. Would the world today take more heed of these fundamentals, we would have less selfishness, less prejudice, less intolerance, less bitterness, less ignorance and more common understanding, good will, happiness and peace."

At a special meeting held before the concluding exercises at the Arena, the prized Henry Price and Joseph Warren medals were bestowed on distinguished Masons from overseas. Sir Francis J. Davies, Provincial Grand Master for Worcestershire, Eng., and Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, were decorated with the Henry Price medals, highest honor that can be bestowed by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

Joseph Warren medals, awarded for distinguished Masonic service, were presented to Gen. E. C. W. D. Walthall, Past Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England, and Mr. F. W. Fell Clark, Substitute Grand Master of Scotland. General Walthall holds the Distinguished Service Order of the Government and now has a similar award from Massachusetts Masons.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to north and east.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy; cooler in northeast portion and possibly followed by showers in the afternoon in northwest portion.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; cooler in central and west portion tonight and on the south coast Friday.

New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday partly cloudy; cooler in extreme southeast portion.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday slightly cooler.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly followed by showers Friday afternoon in west portion; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds over north portion and moderate west winds, shifting to northeast over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	78	Montreal	76	94
Bismarck	66	92	Nantucket	66	78
Boston	79	89	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	78	86	New York	72	82
Calgary	50	66	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Charleston	82	86	North Platte	74	100
Chicago	78	90	Philadelphia	76	84
Cincinnati	78	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	100
Denver	64	96	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Portland, Me.	74	78
Hatteras	82	84	Raleigh	74	86
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	78	94
7 p.m. June 28	74		St. Paul	78	98
Helena, Mont.	52	64	Salt Lake City	58	82
Huron, S. D.	74	98	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	86
Kansas City	82	94	Seattle	56	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	76	86
Memphis	78	96	Wichita, Kan.	80	104
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	62	82

A—9 a. m. June 29.
B—Maximum June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:38 p. m. Friday 4:54 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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Wholesale Grocers Cite Tentative Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29—The American Wholesale Grocers' Association has adopted a tentative code under the National Industrial Recovery Act calling for the establishment of a council of 21 members which shall act for the grocery trade under the law, adjust complaints and have power to discipline any rebellious individual or group within the industry.

The tentative draft was completed here yesterday and it is expected to be formally adopted in New York on Saturday.

The declared purpose of the association is "to increase employment, bring wages to such levels as are necessary for the highest possible standards of living, restore the income of enterprises within the industry to levels which will make possible the payment of such wages and provide for periodic revisions of such wages to reflect variations in the cost of living."

Rotarians Send Hopeful Message To World Parley

Resolution Voices Concern for Success of Conference in London

An expression of the sincere hopes and anxious concern of Rotary International for the success of the World Economic Conference was voiced today by members from more than 40 nations in a message forwarded to London from the twenty-fourth annual convention here.

The message was submitted in the form of a resolution at the opening of the fourth plenary session in Mechanics Hall. The resolution pointed out that in attempting to solve the many problems fundamental to the establishment of peace, security and progress throughout the world, the high purpose of the London session forms a practical link with the sixth object of Rotary which "concerns itself with the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace."

This resolution was the first of 45 which occupied the attention of delegates throughout the greater part of today's session. At the close of this morning's meeting balloting for directors took place. Following are the newly elected directors from other countries: Mr. John G. Allen of Ottawa; Señor Victor M. Echevarria of Barranquilla, Colombia; M. Maurice Duperrey of Paris; Herr Otto Fischer, Stuttgart, Germany; Mr. Fong Foo Sec of Shanghai; Mr. F. E. James, Madras, India, and Mr. Herbert Schofield of Loughborough, Eng.

Following are the new United States directors: Mr. Ernest W. Dunbar of Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. George C. Hager of Chicago; Mr. Ed R. Johnson of Roanoke, Vr.; Mr. Will R. Manier Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Arthur B. Mayhew of Uvalde, Texas.

Convention officials borrowed one practical idea from recent political conventions. When a delegate arose to speak on any of the enactments or resolutions today, an usher was right on the job to provide a microphone à la lapel. Portable microphones were placed in every aisle and hooked to the lapel of the speakers coat as soon as he was recognized by the chairman. By simply handing over a card with his name and club for the benefit of the official recorder, a delegate could speak without undertaking the strenuous vocal burden whereby old-fashioned political spellbinders used to enthrall their listeners.

A notice in the official daily bulletin distributed throughout the convention halls carries a request from the credentials committee for certain delegates to report, which all emphasizes the world representation of Rotary. The notice lists delegates from England, Norway, Bolivia, Switzerland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Nova Scotia and the Federated Malay States. And these are only a few of the countries represented.

One of the outstanding Rotarian attractions arranged especially for this assembly is the International Friendship Garden on the campus of the Somerville high school. It is the contribution of the Somerville Rotary Club. The design forms a floral monument with the Rotary emblem—the Rotary wheel—in the identifying colors, blue and yellow. The Somerville club started the garden before the frost was out of the ground on Winter Hill. Members in 24 counties responded to special invitations by sending seeds for this floral token of international friendship.

"Sing—and say the words!" delegates are urged. They open their plenary sessions with a rousing sing-song, the words to all of their popular list having been printed in the programs. Everyone seems to feel that song leader Mr. Walter Jenkins' waving hands put a brighter note of cheer into the day's proceedings.

This afternoon's "special entertainment for the ladies," comprised an automobile tour of Greater Boston's centers of higher education, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University and Wellesley College, all having international enrollments. Members of local Rotary clubs furnished "courtesy" automobiles. The drive included a visit to the shady old battle green at Lexington and the Concord landmarks associated with the beginning of the Revolution as well as famous literary characters who occupied the stage in America's golden age of letters.

A picturesque map of Boston marking such historic spots as where the Boston Tea Party occurred and the home of Paul Revere is inclosed with each program. Rotarians setting out on historic pilgrimages do not have far to go before catching their first glimpse of objects associated with Boston's glamorous past. Right in Mechanics Building is the original printing press on which the founder of the Saturday Evening Post worked as a boy in his brother's printing office. The lad's name was Benjamin Franklin.

Governor Ely's gift to the convention was the miniature model of the Massachusetts State House on exhibition in the aisle directly across from the Overseas delegates' lounge. It was constructed by a group of unemployed archtitects and from the terraced lawns right up to the tip of its shining gold home, it exemplifies the classic dignity of Bullfinch's best handiwork.

The Mexican Government has sent an official observer to the convention to see exactly how a big Rotary convention is handled. Mexico City Rotary Club hopes to be host to Rotary International in 1935, and so Dr. Pablo Campos Ortiz, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D. C., has made careful note of all the ins and outs of a huge international assembly.

A ticker such as carries financial news has been installed in Mechanics Building. Rotarians from the world's four corners gather around with mutual interest in the latest happenings it records—in the world of sports!

New Zealand Rotarian Gives Boston Address

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMAS C. LIST
Delegate to 24th Annual Convention of Rotary International

World Peace More Than Pious Hope, Rotarian Avers

Deplores Popular Press in Misrepresentation of England and U. S.

World peace based on complete understanding and coöperation between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations can be made more than a pious hope, declares Mr. Thomas C. List, delegate from New Zealand to the twenty-fourth annual convention of Rotary International in Boston.

Mr. List, who is well known throughout the newspaper world for his many services to the New Zealand press, having been sent as delegate to the imperial press conference in London, in 1930, and having served as a past director of the Press Association, is proprietor of the Taranaki Daily News of New Plymouth. He started the public school boys' immigration scheme, under which large numbers of English public school boys have settled successfuly in New Zealand, and he is the author of "The Briton at Home."

He deplores the manner in which the so-called "popular press" of the United States, in its efforts to cater to the unthinking, misrepresents one nation to another. The people's vision is being warped, he says, by the "emotional pabulum" offered them on every hand. On the other hand, he acknowledges, there are one or two high-class newspapers and several monthly reviews which are contributing to better undersanding between nations.

"America is idealistic," he says. "She is capable of tremendous things, things which are really big and helpful. For many years I have felt that Anglo-American coöperation is the sure key to most of the worlds' great social problems, and I believe there is a basic spiritual identity in the attitude of the best men on both sides of the Atlantic. The Americans and the Britons have much in common. They come from a common stock. They have the same traditions, the same literature, speak the same tongue, they have the same aspirations and ideals.

"As I move about the world the thought uppermost in my mind is that if a thorough and complete understanding could be reached between the two great, English-speaking nations, no binding agreement would be necessary. There could never be another devastating war like the one we have just witnessed. Such an understanding would be a steadying force to the world, civilization's spear head, the hope of mankind. It would do more to bring about the realization of God's kingdom upon earth than any other agency.

The present world crisis has brought out as perhaps never before the need of good will and understanding to salvage civilization. After all there is historical basis for such agreement. Take the Canadian boundary, extending over 3000 miles. Let us remember that a treaty signed over 100 years ago, whereby the two nations agreed not to fortify the dividing line, has been observed ever since as a gentlemen's agreement.

"If Great Britain and America can pool their best resources they can prevent any war and save the world. If international conflict again breaks out, the present crisis will fade into insignificance in comparison. This must be prevented. Let us urge intelligent coöperation between the two great English-speaking countries.

"Conditions today prove as nothing else that isolation is no longer possible for any large nation. Rotary is having a profound effect upon international relationships. It has created a background, an atmosphere from which have emerged such epoch-making treaties as those of Lausanne and Geneva. Rotary has a privilege and a duty to perform in urging more charitable realization of the interdependence of the people not only of the English-speaking nations, but of the whole world."

Tonight at the Pops

Rose Night

"Always Vienna," March ..... Schrammel
"Der Rosenkavalier," Waltzes ..... R. Strauss
Pavane ..... Ravel
"Sicilian Vespers," Overture ..... Verdi
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
"To a Water Lily" ..... MacDowell
"Roses From the South," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
"March of the Toys," from "Babes in Toyland" ..... Herbert
"Play, Gypsies, Dance, Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza" ..... Kalman

Nature Club to Visit Thompson's Island And Estate in Lynn

Opportunities for nature study close at hand will be offered during the coming week by the Boston Nature Club through a series of walks and exhibitions. All outdoor lovers are invited to take part in these activities. Further information may be obtained at the club headquarters, 143 Federal Street, telephone Hub. 7489.

Two walks have been scheduled for Saturday. The first is a visit to the Fay Estate at Lynn. Take the 1:20 train at North Station for Lynn. Bring your picnic supper, if desired. The expense is 25 cents. Miss Grace Snow is the leader. The second trip is to Thompson's Island, where the party will be the guests of the Farm and Trade School. Take boat at Public Landing, City Point, at 2 p. m. Return about 7 p. m. Bring your picnic supper. The expense totals 25 cents. The leaders are Misses Ruth Gilman, Dorothy Martin and Gladys Martin.

Concerning exhibitions, the rose gardens in the Fenway and in Franklin Park are outstanding. In addition, visitors are welcome at the Aquarium, Marine Park, South Boston, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The manager has been looking over a spot in the Wareham River for hogchokers and hopes to add these to his collection. The hogchoker is the smallest of the flounder family.

The Franklin Park Zoölogical Gardens are open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and those at the Middlesex Fells Reservation are open daily until sunset.

Francis Cheever Wins Harvard Scholarship

Francis Sargent Cheever of Wellesley won the Lionel deJersey Harvard Studentship for a year's study at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Eng., it was announced today at University Hall, Cambridge, Mass. He is a graduate of Groton School and Harvard College, class of 1932.

This scholarship, maintained by the Associated Harvard Clubs, was established in honor of John Harvard's only descendant to attend Harvard College, Lionel deJersey Harvard of the class of 1915, who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. Under the terms of the award the recipient spends a year at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the college attended by John Harvard, and lives in the rooms he occupied as a student at Emmanuel.

Repeal Wins, 3 to 1, In California Voting

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 (AP)—The repeal vote tabulated yesterday from 8951 precincts out of the 9347 in Tuesday's election totaled 965,256, while those against repeal numbered only 305,568.

Besides going for repeal, the State legalized the pari-mutuel system of betting on horse racing. A wide margin was given in favor of a $20,000,000 bond issue for relief work.

Boston Plays Host To Rose Enthusiasts; Wright Is Reëlected

Plowing and sowing their fields of endeavor for another year's bounteous harvest of roses, members of the American Rose Society, holding their annual convention in Boston, complete a two-day visit today with trips to the estates of Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham at Wayside and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster at Quisset.

At the annual dinner last night, held at the Hotel Somerset following their trip to Marblehead, Mr. Richardson Wright of New York City was reëlected president of the society. Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the "granddaddy" of the organization, was unanimously voted president emeritus and awarded a gold medal in appreciation of his outstanding interest in promoting rose culture in America and for having accomplished the most for the advancement of roses during 1932-33.

The Rev. S. S. Sulliger of Portland, Ore., was elected vice-president, Mr. G. A. Stevens, Harrisburg, Penna., was reëlected secretary and Mr. S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia, treasurer. Dr. Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C., was named honorary vice-president.

Medals were presented to Mr. Nicholas Grillo of Southington, Conn., for producing "American Pride," a white rose and to Mr. Arno H. Nehrling, representing the Hill Floral Products Company of Richmond, Ind., introducers of the "Better Times" rose, 100 of which were sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Inauguration Day. Six medals were given to Mr. E. I. Farrington, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to be awarded to exhibitors at their annual rose exhibition, now being held in Horticultural Hall. The display is open to the public free of charge, but ends tonight at 9 o'clock.

Another One-Room Schoolhouse Makes Way for Progress

CHITTENDEN, Vt., June 29 (AP)—The romantic little one-room country schoolhouse is this village's first sacrifice to the trend of the times.

Nestled in the foothills of the Green Mountains, eight miles from Rutland, Chittenden, until recently, was a typical small Vermont community. And the landmark most typical of the little village was the one-room country school.

This year's commencement, however, marked the last to be held in the old wooden structure. When the fall term opens the handful of students will enter the Barstow Memorial School, modern in every detail and ranked among the finest in the State.

The new school was erected at a cost of $75,000 by W. G. Barstow, Vermont power magnate, as a memorial to his son, and was built to handle four to five times the 20-odd pupils who will probably occupy it. Among its equipment is a photographic darkroom, a library that would be the envy of many a small city and an assembly hall intended to be used as a town hall.

The 10 acres of ground surrounding the building were graded into a playground with a baseball diamond and tennis court. The school was endowed so that the townspeople would never have to worry about its upkeep.

Baltimore & Ohio Adds Men

BALTIMORE, June 29—More than 500 men are being given employment over lines of Baltimore & Ohio, the new employment being made necessary by increased passenger traffic. More than 200 of the men already have been put to work on repairs at the Mount Clare shops in Baltimore; 300 car men are scheduled for new jobs. Road officials said much of the new traffic results from the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. However, a general passenger increase has been noticed

Events Tonight

Rotary International Convention: District and reunion dinners, various hotels, 6:30; Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay Cruise, leave Rowe's Wharf and India Wharf, 7:45.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College: Lecture by Mr Norman Thomas, executive secretary, League for Industrial Democracy, on "Can Trade Wars Be Abolished?" Alumnæ Hall, 8

First in series of Thursday evening Brookline outdoor symphony concerts, Peoples Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Will Dodge, director, Dean Road Playground, 8.

Annual rose show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.
Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary International Convention: Club presidents' breakfast assemblies Hotel Statler, 7:30; club secretaries' breakfast assemblies, Hotel Statler, 7:30; club publication editors' breakfast assemblies, 7:30; fifth plenary session, addresses by Sir Robert Falconer, past president, Toronto University, Toronto, Ont., and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) from Arkansas, 9:15; adjournment, 12:15.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College: Lectures by Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University, 8:30; Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of University of Chicago, 9:25; Miss Rachel Davis DuBois, author of series of assembly programs on "Worldmindedness," 10:35; Mr. Devere Allen, editor, World Tomorrow, 11:30.

Last in series of garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, estate and art gallery of Mr. Julian DeCordova, Sandy Pond Road, Lincoln, 2 to 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Ship Models, by Miss Gaginnis, 11.

University Club: Kappa Sigma luncheon, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Through July 3, museum games, puzzles and general reading room activities all day, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Annual Cohasset flower show, auspices Cohasset Garden Club, Town Hall, all day, through Saturday

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.
Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," a. m., 11; p. m., 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2 Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston, Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Klein and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Athenæum—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the Art Room, second floor, admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Oil paintings by members. Through July 1.

Copley Society—Landscapes, flowers and portraiture in oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center—An exhibition of Russian and Turkish art lent by Dr. Hallowell Davis, and sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 30.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Work of 10 children from 15 to 19 years of age. Through June.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

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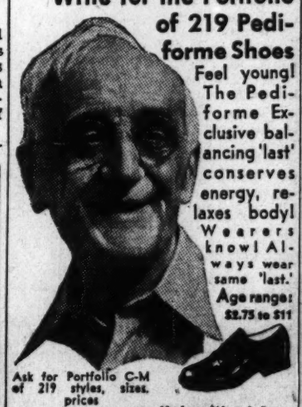

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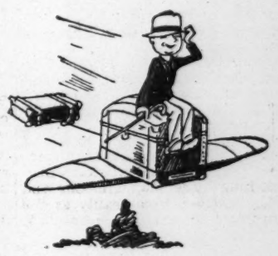

Before you glide away—have you everything you need for your 4th of July Holiday?

Suggestion: tear out this list as a check on your wardrobe.

Summer suits of cool lightweight fabrics, tailored by hand in our own workrooms, $40 to $75.
Golf suits of Irish homespun, our own exclusive weaves, 3 pieces, $50; 4 pieces, $60.
Flannel trousers from $6.50.
Linen suits (coat and trousers) from $15.
Glen plaid slacks, $8.50.
Slacks of English cricket cloth, $12.
English doeskin slacks, $16
Sports jackets from $12.50
Glen plaid golf jackets, $13.50.
Shetland sport jackets, $35
Linen knickers from $2.75.
Tattersall sport shirts, $3.50 and $5; ties, $1; socks, $1 and $1.50.
Foulard neckties, $1 and $1.50.
Bow ties of India madras, 75c.
Golf hose, $2 to $7.50.
Sleeveless sweaters, $2.50 to $10.
Sport handkerchiefs, $1.50 to $3.
Poropoplin shirts—a smart ventilated mesh weave exclusive with us, $5.
Dozi tennis shirts, $7 to $9.
Bathing suits, $3 to $7.
Wikies, $3.50.
Beach robes, $3 and $5.
Tattersall beach robes, $6.50, $15 and $18.
Sand-shy beach sandals, $2.25.
Straw hats, $2.50 to $5.
Panamas, $5 to $35.
Linen caps, $1 and $1.50.
White duck hats, $1.25.

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Compton Traces Society's Future At World's Fair

Coöperation of Engineers in Planned Economy Asked in Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—The Century of Progress exposition here holds a great prophecy for the future as to what engineering, physical and social science can do to help men by teaching them to build up an engineered society based on intelligent planning, the engineering profession was told last night at its dinner in connection with the International Science Congress.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Instittue of Technology, the leading speaker of the day, told the engineers the world's fair carried a great message of hopefulness and confidence because the simple lessons it taught, based on fundamentals of natural and physical science, were enough to solve many weighty problems of society.

Planning Based on Research

The engineer has a unique opportunity, Dr. Compton said, to teach society the way to go and to make the best use of the remarkable inventions his research has brought to the world, but this will require the relinquishment of many old ideas, particularly those of individual or national independence.

Dr. Compton said that to the careful observer at the fair, from every angle of approach, the survey of reecnt progress leads to the definite conclusion that intelligent planning, based on research and general coöperation in an internationally planned economy, was the only solution to world problems.

"Only Symbols of Objects"

Prof. Henri Pieron of the Institute of Psychologie, Paris, speaking before the congress, said that his studies of sensory data give positive proof to the reflection of Helmholtz, that: "The representations which we form of things can only be symbols or natural signs of objects which we learn to use in regulating our movements and actions."

While Professor Pieron, who delivered his lecture in his native language, was interpreted in some quarters as inferring that material life was a dream, the Professor himself, when asked to elucidate his point, would not go so far as to admit this point. He prefers, he said, to speak of material objects and sensations as symbols of real things, and beyond that, to let his findings explain themselves.

Analyzed on a physical basis, Professor Pieron said, material sensations rest upon the circulation of electric discharges in cells which stimulate each other. But for all of that, he added, "we build up out of them a representation of the external world, a representation which is nothing more than symbolic and as far removed from reality as the word which designates a sensation is from that sensation itself."

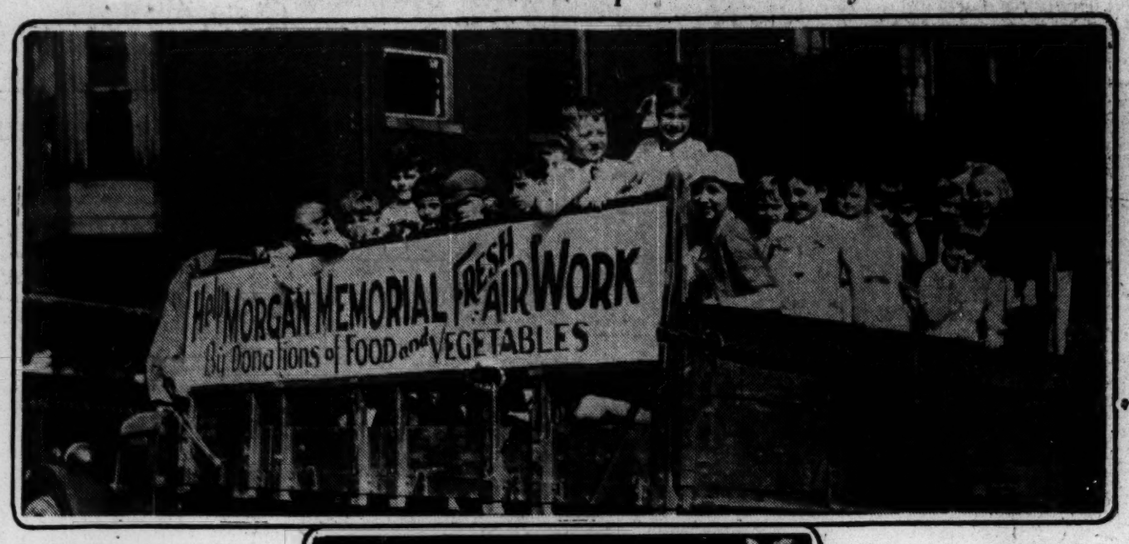
Fisher Defends Reflation

At the opening meeting of the Econometric Society this morning, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University said that the kind of reflation which has been approved by President Roosevelt was the only real solution to the money problem resulting from the depression, and that if the remedy were sought in further liquidation, the depression would not end without more bankruptcy and unemployment.

Much new evidence as to the nature and behavior of cosmic rays has been found recently, Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology said in a radio address yesterday in connection with the meeting of the International Science Congress. It is now agreed that cosmic rays are the most penetrating rays known, he said, and that they are primarily responsible for all the electrical effects observed in the atmosphere within 50 or 100 miles above the earth's surface.

It is also generally conceded, he added, that they have their origin in the depths of interstellar space—way beyond the confines of the atmosphere, and it is also known that they produce one-half as much as the total radiant energy from all the stars.

Headed for Their Camp in the Country



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORGAN MEMORIAL LENDS HAND

Children, Many of Whom Have Never Seen the Country, Are to Trade Hot Pavements for Cool Streams and Shady Trees

Children to Get Vacation at Camp

Nearly 400 underprivileged children, ranging in age from 1 to 18 years, are leaving Boston today and tomorrow for a two-months' vacation at South Athol, Mass., as guests tion at outh Athol, Mass., as guests of the Morgan Memorial. These children were selected from more than 1000 applicants as those most in need of a vacation in the country.

All these campers are from the congested South End of Boston and many of them never before have been in the country. They will leave the Morgan Memorial in two sections. The youngest children, which total 80 in number, will depart on Thursday, while the larger section will leave on Friday.

These happy groups will be transported on a fleet of trucks and touring cars. They will be accompanied by the workers who will take care of them during the summer. The boys and girls under the age of 12 will return on September 1.

St. Johnsbury Gets Kiwanis Convention

LOS ANGELES, June 29 (AP)—Mr. Burton K. Harris of Saylesville, R. I., governor of the New England Kiwanis district, today announced the annual district convention would be held in St. Johnsbury, Vt., next September.

Annual reports of the committees on agriculture, boys' and girls' work and vocational guidance were heard during the closing meetings.

A committee to direct urban-rural relations work in the New England district included Charles L. Booth, New Bedford, Mass.; Arthur E. Gyer, Lowell, Mass.; Herman Miles, Berlin, N. H.; Clayton D. Weston, Madison, Maine, and Sherman W. Eddy, Hartford, Conn.

In vocational work each Kiwanian planned to aid students interested in his particular business or profession. The committee in New England in charge of this endeavor was: Leon H. Treadwell, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. Harry Nevers, Lawrence, Mass.; William H. Buker, Rochester, N. H.; Levi T. Williams, Augusta, Maine, and Clarence Quimby, South Manchester, Conn.

Westinghouse Transformers

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Three transformers, costing about $150,000, will be built at Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's Sharon plant for the city of Los Angeles. They will handle power generated at Boulder Dam.

Johnson Calls Halt On Labor's Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

its name to the "National Peanut Butter Institute" with new officers, including Mr. C. J. Cook, Binghamton, N. Y., secretary, and Mr. T. E. Bourne, Washington, treasurer.

Two 40-Hour Shifts Favored by Wool Men

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A code of working hours and fair competition under the Industrial Recovery Act was discussed at a meeting yesterday of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

After the meeting, held in executive session, large manufacturers were said to have expressed themselves as favoring two 40-hour a week shifts, but smaller producers objected to this arrangement, contending it would result in overproduction. A general discussion also was held with respect to a code of fair competition, but no definite action was taken.

At the meeting, held in the Hotel Commodore, Mr. Harold S. Edwards was elected president, and Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, Mr. Richard Lennihan, and Mr. Allen R. Mitchell Jr., were elected vice-presidents. Walter Humphreys was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Boiler Makers' Code Is Under Preparation

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The American Boiler Manufacturers' Association announced appointment yesterday of a committee to serve he industry under the Industrial Recovery Act. A code of fair competition is being prepared by the group.

Committee members are Owsley Brown, Springfield Boiler Company, chairman; A. C. Weigel, Combustion Engineering Corporation, vice-chairman; S. H. Barnum, Bigelow Company; H. H. Clemens, Erie City Iron Works; W. F. Keenan Jr., Foster-Wheeler Corporation; R. B. Mildon, Westinghouse Electric Company; A. G. Pratt, Babcock & Wilcox Company; A. W. Strong, Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company, and C. E. Tudor, Tudor Boiler Manufacturing Company.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings." Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News" Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, 'Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Concert Footlights."
7:30 Rotary International: Addresses, Mr. Otto Bohler of Austria, Mr. Luis Machado of Cuba.
7:45 "Dramas from Real Life."
7:50 Guardsmen: Male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Aldo Ricci's Phantom Strings.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress Festival Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, Cotton Week program: "Industry's Stake in the Cotton Adjustment Campaign," Gen. W. I Westerholt.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra, Ruth Roy, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Max Baer, "Doc" Rockwell, James Kirkwood, Perkins and Blair, Al Segal, Lillian Miles.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
1:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Ambassador Yen of China, interviewed by H. V. Kaltenborn, from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 Electrical transcription program.
9:20 CBS, Columbia Revue: soloists; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation"; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "Timely Topics," talk series.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi Trio; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine ensemble.
8:00 Beacon Hill Players.
8:30 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Dedication of Massachusetts War Memorial on Mt. Greylock.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Address, Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, from Rotary International Convention.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

AN OPPORTUNITY

for you to have a service-giving business

Would you like a business of your own . . . an interesting activity with an income to match your energies?
An opportunity has been opened to the right man in your district by a Corporation of national scope. I have been retained to select the men needed and my clients require that in order to qualify, you must be able to answer "yes" to most of the following questions:
Does having your own independent business appeal to you? Can you prove, with recommendations, that you have mental alertness? Are your experienced in any line of automobile sales or service work? Do you have a car or small truck? Have you ever sold or serviced merchandise? Can you finance yourself on marketing profits?
If your answer is in the affirmative to most of these questions, you are one of the men my clients need and seek. Write me frankly about yourself and why this advertisement interests you. Tell me whether you have full or part time to offer. Your letter will be treated confidentially. If you appear to fit the need, six plans of operation will be sent you at once. Applications will be accepted only by letter.
My clients manufacture sixteen service-giving preparations for the operation and servicing of automobiles marketed in containers from a half pound to a barrel and distributed in quantities from a case to a carload. There are from 50 to 500 possible customers in each district to be opened—many already established in some localities. Warehousing financed in large units but self finance preferable on small agencies.
Address your letter to R. V. Lull, Automotive Counselor, 53 West Essex Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

Expansion Program Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANNER ELK, N. C.—Trustees of the Edgar Tufts Memorial Association, at their annual meeting here, voted to adopt a $1,500,000 expansion program for the institutions in their charge, including Lees-McRae College and Grandfather Orphans' Home. It will take that amount to make the institutions count for what they should, the trustees decided.

Broader Horizons Are Found Needed In World Schools

More Teaching of Humanities Urged by Columbia Woman

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 29—Less of the "square root of two" teaching in the schools of the world and more opportunity for pupils to develop international attitudes and a sympathetic understanding of all races and nations were advocated today by Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois, of Teachers College of Columbia University, in an address before the New England Institute of International Relations here.

Mrs. DuBois said that already many school officials are realizing the need for this kind of training and public schools from Washington to Boston have this year and last been seriously attempting to alter their curriculums so as to include subjects which will give the student more constructive international subjects.

The speaker cited a case in Washington, where for the first time in 20 years a Negro spoke on the platform of a white high school. Some 4000 students in the Philadelphia suburbs, she reported, took an attitude test and were put through a series of experiences during the year designed to make them more tolerant.

Boston has shared in this activity, Mrs. DuBois continued, by the giving of a course for teachers entitled, "Education for Better Human Relations," under the auspices of the Harvard-Boston University Extension Department.

Mrs. DuBois, who works in the schools in an advisory capacity, helping the teachers to arrange opportunities for the students to meet interesting people of the various culture groups which make up our American life, said that three necessary approaches must be used to develop an international attitude—the intellectual or the giving of facts; the emotional or the giving of some feeling, and the situational or the arranging of opportunities for the successful practice of the attitudes.

"International teas," arranged periodically in communities for young people of all races, was urged by the peace worker. She said that this would establish the "good will" necessary for constructive school programs in international relations and interracial activities.

"It is necessary," Mrs. DuBois declared, "that we become more scientific about presenting these international attitudes and less relying on chance, to have the results satisfactory. Objectives should be established out of definite social needs and values. Controversial subjects must be discussed fearlessly and the teacher should train herself to teach not only her own convictions, but a whole area."

Last night, at a public lecture, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, gave an address on "The Outlook in Latin America."

Papers Win Injunction

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 29 (AP)—Sustaining a suit filed by the daily newspapers of New Orleans, Judge Walter L. Gleason of Civil District Court today ordered issuance of an injunction to prevent radio station WDSH from radiocasting news taken from the columns of the local newspapers.

Republicans Name Medalie to Aid In Anti-Koenig Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Republican forces seeking to depose Mr. Samuel S. Koenig from party leadership in New York County for his alleged subservience to Tammany influence, today added the name of Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, to their list of active participants in the Anti-Koenig primary battle.

It was Mr. Medalie's federal investigation of the vote count for the congressional election here last November that showed Republican election officials appointed by Mr. Koenig combining with Democratic poll officials in violations, even to the extent of not voting their own ticket.

Mr. Medalie was one of several speakers before a rally of the anti-Koenig forces last night, the consensus of whom was that the "only hope" of fusionist success in the forthcoming mayoralty election lies in the successful rehabilitation of the Republican Party. This, it was declared, means a leadership "that will inspire confidence in Republicans and independents alike."

Party workers who are backing Mr. Koenig in his refusal to withdraw are "sacrificing party loyalty to their perverted sense of personal loyalty," Mr. Medalie said, and assailed Mr. Koenig's complacency in the face of the party's diminishing status in New York City affairs. The New York County chairman "takes defeats for granted," he asserted.

Mr. David B. Costuma, campaign manager of the Koenig ouster forces, cited activities of Mr. Koenig and his supporters to show the close interrelationship of Tammany and G. O. P. affairs.

"We charge that Mr. Koenig has permitted, and is now permitting, the Republican organization in New York County to be subsidized by Tammany Hall," he said. Fusion's only hope lies with this organization, which now embraces every assembly district in the county and numbers among its members men and women in all walks of life interested solely in restoring the party to a position that will merit the respect of the community.

"This is the sole and only issue involved in the present campaign," he said, "and the injection of any extraneous matter by the opposition is done simply to befuddle the public and to throw a smoke screen across the political horizon.

City Cannot Deduct Pay, Superior Court Decides

The test case brought by Mr. Francis A. Campbell, clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Courts, to determine whether he can collect money deducted from his monthly pay for unemployment on order of Mayor James M. Curley, was decided in favor of Mr. Campbell by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday.

When the sum of $18.89, representing one day's pay a month, was first taken from his salary, Mr. Campbell brought suit in the Small Claims Court to recover the money from the city. The case was later transferred to Superior Court, and was submitted to a jury. The decision has been awaited for some time by city employees, all of whom are affected by it.

Portland Bank to Reopen

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Treasury Department announced today that the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, had been granted a license to reopen.

Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

QUALITY THAT LASTS

more than 8 months is truly quality — and not merely a claim of quality

The Miss Kelly of Today and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a Kelly just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history of this family including coat-of-arms in colors). It is free for the asking. The coat-of-arms here displayed was borne to America by Thomas Kelly, or Kelley, who sailed up the Delaware River with his family in 1664.

Long Beach, Calif., April 17, 1933.

The Nisley Shoe Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Friends:

Because of your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor I purchased a pair of your shoes some eight months ago. It seemed to me they were the best fitting shoes that I had ever tried on and I still feel the same way in reference to them. They have kept their shape remarkably well.

The other day a friend was in and said that she was going to buy a new pair of shoes. I had the Nisley shoes on and began to tell her about them. She said that she had heard of them from another friend and her intention was to purchase a pair of them this time. I told her that I had purchased my pair because of seeing your ad in our paper.

I also would like to express my appreciation for your artistic and unique advertisements.

Sincerely yours,
Edna Waterbury

530 Elm Ave.

Service or Chiffon Hose 50¢

Only 2 pairs ($1) to a customer.

Now Ready! UNUSUALLY STYLEFUL NEW NISLEY ARCH COMFORT

with metatarsal features. This style is equipped with cushion for the metatarsal bone, special heel cushion, steel arch support and extra narrow heel.

In the remarkable size range of 2½ to 10 — widths AAAA to D in white and black. Later in brown also.

Nisley $4

Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S. W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main St.
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Ave.
Erie, Pa., 1010 State St.
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt St.
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Ave.
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad St.
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina St.
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee St.
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N. W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main St.

What a treat!

Every bowl tastes better than the last! . . . this flaky-crisp cereal with the flavor you love!

You'll do yourself a big favor when you taste this delicious breakfast food!

It's grand to start the day with a cheerful bowlful of these crispy, flavory flakes! So *good* in milk or cream—or topped off with luscious fruits or berries!

And there's energy in these toasted hearts of corn. *Quick* energy . . . to help you start the day feeling *bright!* Try Post Toasties for breakfast tomorrow. A product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective Corps! Send your name and address, with TWO Post Toasties box-tops, to Inspector Post, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., for badge and Detective Manual. (This offer good until October 15, 1933.)

Take PRUDENCE on a PICNIC

JUST one thing is wrong with many an otherwise delightful picnic . . . it lacks a hot dish. But, thousands more people each season are solving that little matter with Prudence *Ready-to-Brown* Corned Beef Hash. Prudence constantly goes camping and takes many a boating trip.

All you need besides Prudence is a can opener, a fire, a hot, dry frying pan—and in three minutes you have a dish fit for a king and his queen.

And, don't forget, some of the most delightful of all picnics are held right at home when everyone's hungry late in the evening.

One of the great joys about Prudence Hash in warm weather is that it's heated so quickly you avoid a torrid kitchen. So, lots of families have Prudence as the main dish once or twice a week all through the spring and summer.

Prudence Hash is made after an old New England recipe, from tender young beef and choice mealy potatoes. It contains no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Many of the finest hotels and restaurants feature Prudence Hash on their menus.

Prudence costs only about six cents a portion. It comes in 2-portion and 4-portion cans.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF **HASH**

P.S. Don't overlook Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew... They're delicious, wholesome, served in a jiffy.

Gold Nations Press Britain to Take Lead in Move to Stabilize Currencies

Further Decline In World Trade Shown by League

Early 1933 Returns Are Only 35 Per Cent of Same in 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — The total value of world trade for the first three months of 1933 is estimated by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations at $5,381,000,000 gold, or 35 per cent of its value in the first three months of 1929. Except for a recovery in the last quarter of 1932, the decline has been continuous for four years and the level reached in the first quarter of 1933 is the lowest yet recorded.

These estimates are based upon the trade of 49 countries which in 1929 represented about 90 per cent of the total of world trade. National currencies have been converted into gold dollars at average monthly exchange rates.

The continuous nature of the decline is shown by the following table, which compares the statistics for the first quarter of the last four years in millions of dollars:

First quarter	Value of imports & exports
1929	15,289
1930	13,884
1931	9,685
1932	6,461
1933	5,381

Estimates of the volume of world trade are not yet available for the first quarter of 1933. The annual decline in quantum is estimated as 7 per cent in 1930, 9-10 per cent in 1931, and 15 per cent in 1932—or a total decline in 3 years of 26-27 per cent from the quantum of trade exchanged in 1929. The fall in the value of world trade in the first quarter of 1933 having been greater than the fall in prices it is evident that the quantum of trade is still shrinking.

The incomplete statistics received for several countries indicate that imports and exports were declining still further in April after a slight seasonal recovery in March.

Two-Cent Stamp Rate Goes Into Effect July 1

The two-cent stamp will make its appearance again on letters beginning on Saturday morning. In the Boston area 1,500,000 residents will be able to post letters to 27 surrounding cities and towns at this rate.

The Boston Postal District, in which the two-cent rate applies, contains 90 postal stations. First-class mail between these stations will be charged the two-cent rate. Other towns, some of them lying at no great distance from Boston, are not included in the Boston Postal District, and letters mailed from Boston to any of these towns will be charged at the old three-cent rate. The ones benefiting most by this new rate are firms which monthly are faced with the expense of sending out large numbers of bills and circulars.

Silk Industry Employment

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP) — Employment in the silk industry last month was 48 per cent higher than in May last year and 15.2 per cent above April, 1933, says the Silk Association of America. Machinery operations expanded 27.4 per cent for broad looms, 9 per cent for narrow looms and 5 per cent for spinning spindles, as compared with April.

Loose Him and Let Him Speak!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Six Chicago Groups Meet Racket Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of political and dishonest influences.

The other crime-fighting units, consisting of the Employers' Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Crime Commission, the Citizens Association of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association, and the Secret Six, are carrying on their activities in varied ways. The employers' group fights crime and what it regards as uneconomic practices in labor relations. The crime commission watches the conduct of the courts and keeps track of what happens to criminals. The citizens' group watches public officials, the expenditures of city departments, the letting of contracts, the levying and spending of tax money and other fiscal and highly technical subjects, and initiates prosecutions when the occasion demands.

These four have affiliated under a central clearing house consisting of two members from each organization, and seek to coöperate in every way possible. The Secret Six operates independently, while the Bar Association works especially for the election of competent judges and high officials.

Together the police and civic crime fighters have evolved a new plan by which murder cases will never be closed until the killer has been caught and the case completely solved. No longer will murder investigations expire with the verdict: "Came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown."

An important part of this new program is the choosing of "intelligent coroner's juries," and henceforth these juries will make recommendations to the police in every case of a violent death. On each jury there also will be sitting at least one of a group of 129 civic leaders, named and referred to Mr. Frank J. Walsh, coroner, by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, head of the crime commission.

Fewer Juries to Be Called

"If we can but assist police in running down killers," points out Mr. Walsh, "then there will be fewer coroner's juries to be called."

While local authorities strive for a more effective handling of their own problems, the Federal Government continues its offensive against income tax evaders, having already disposed of one and indicted another of Chicago's "public enemies" by this method. Capone, formerly underworld leader, is serving an 11-year prison sentence and paid a $60,000 fine for failing to report accurately his income, while Murray Humphreys, Capone's reputed successor, and "public enemy No. 2," is awaiting trial on charges of a similar nature which make him liable for a sentence of 16 years and a fine of $40,000.

The grand jury hearing of the Humphreys case revealed the extent to which this racket "king," said to have come from a good family and to have been fairly well educated, plied his illegal trades. The federal action against him is held to be not only an attempt to check the rackets directly, but to further arouse the public, already alive to the need for some concerted action. It signals to the public the fresh expansion of organized crime.

Interstate Racket Evidence Collected

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Evidence of interstate racketeering is being collected for a Senate committee by Col. Franklin S. Hutchinson of Rochester, N. Y., who, during the World War, exposed a ring of lawyers and fake doctors that sought to shield clients from the draft law.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who was acquainted with Colonel Hutchinson's record as head of the New York draft law division, persuaded him to become the committee's special adviser.

And Colonel Hutchinson, who has been out of public affairs since the war, said he welcomed the chance to "get back into things."

"We are functioning merely to uncover information regarding alleged interstate rackets," he explained "This information will be at the disposal of the Congress, which presumably will stiffen the laws regarding certain practices.

"We are not engaged in prosecuting, although any criminal evidence we may disclose will be turned over to the proper authorities."

A group of attorneys is still in the federal prison in Atlanta as a result of Colonel Hutchinson's draft law inquiry.

Colonel Hutchinson has opened offices here, and with Senator Copeland will handle the eastern phases of the racket investigation. Other members of the Senate committee will report on middle West and western angles.

Currency Situation Halts Other Work

(Continued from Page 1)

the afternoon for a long private talk with Mr. MacDonald. It was obvious that this was concerned with possible adhesion of the United States to the plan for stabilization of the dollar through antispeculative operations. The outcome is yet uncertain and the crisis still prevails, but the impression gains strength that out of the day's desperate maneuvers the only constructive solution possible is some agreement to end the chaos of exchanges.

France Appeals to Britain

The whole conference hangs in suspense upon the following dialogue: The French say to the British: "Our position on gold becomes increasingly difficult. Moreover, in this unstable atmosphere it is absurd to continue holding a conference whose decisions must depend upon return to stability. It is an ironic tragedy that a conference called to assist nations back to currency security should result in grave danger to the only countries which are still stable. Therefore, you must assist us by pegging the pound more firmly to the franc, definitely giving up notions of joining in American inflation. Choose, therefore, between following the wayward dollar or joining the stable franc."

The British reply: "We sympathize with your plight. We heartily commend your efforts to remain on gold [indeed it is to our advantage that you remain on gold]. But we are absolutely unable to stabilize the pound even only in pegging form until we know where the dollar is going. If American currency continues its present tendency toward inflation—and it lost nearly 15 points yesterday—then we may have to depreciate the pound so as to maintain the balance between the two currencies. Moreover we cannot quite make up our minds whether we shall not eventually follow America's example in price-raising, in which case we cannot stabilize now."

As a result of this typical conversation the British turn to the United States with anxious query about the possibility of stabilizing. While Washington ponders the problem of depreciation London keeps on tenterhooks waiting for news, although outwardly it insists that the gold crisis only concerns European countries.

The present likelihood is that Britain will make every effort to assist gold countries without barring its own way to future depreciation of the pound. That its efforts will then be more than platonic good wishes to the French seems dubious. With this prospect French discontent continues. There is widespread talk of their withdrawal from the conference and unofficial threats are being made on every hand. But they are not yet actual.

Wheat Negotiations Continue

The conference may thus see sensational events at any moment. The atmosphere is absolutely electric. Under such tension useful work upon other aspects of outstanding problems can scarcely proceed.

The solitary exception is the wheat negotiations. The "big four" wheat countries met twice, drafting strongly worded arguments for limitation which are being sent to Australia for consideration of the Premiers of Australian states.

It is felt in informed circles that Australia is slowly coming round. If assurances can be given of freer entry into European markets countries then the Commonwealth seems certain to agree. But such assurance is difficult to obtain and it is even harder to effect their enforcement.

The wheat situation, however, is notably more hopeful. Though Mr. Stanley M. Bruce and the Commonwealth Government are having to expend every effort to obtain consent of the states and avoid damaging their own political position, nevertheless wheat "insiders" feel that a solution is slowly approaching.

France Defends Subsidies

After the British and Scandinavians and other naturally endowed sailors have been clamoring for a fortnight for the ending of shipping subsidies, the other side of the case was presented by the French in a memorandum.

France claims that subsidies and bounties are frequently legitimate, and condemns only "anti-economic" bounties. The delegation proposes mere regulation of subsidies, instead of their abolition. Moreover, France urges virtual internationalization of big ocean steamship lines, providing for joint working of liners, pooling of expenses, and further price increases. This suggestion clearly springs from France's discomfort in low-price policies of the Atlantic Shipping Conference and keen British-German-American competition.

These driblets of outside activity indicate that the conference could do useful work if the shadow of gold were removed from overhead. It is clear that if only some stabilization agreement could come soon its effect would be many times greater than it would have been a few weeks ago.

It would lift such burden from the conference and so relieve everybody that rapid progress all along the line would be almost inevitable. Perhaps it was as well not to slay the villain in this drama in Act 1, but keep him stalking the stage until Act 3, for the ending may be all the happier. But at this writing the villain Midas is certainly roaring.

Federation Urges Increased Funds In Education Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29—Increase in appropriations for schools of the country, rather than a curtailment of budgets, especially in the vocational education field, was urged by speakers at yesterday's meetings of the American Federation of Teachers' convention in session here.

A report prepared by the Federation's legislative committee, of which Miss Selma Borchardt of Washington, D. C., is chairman, deplored Federal Government plans to reduce by 25 per cent the appropriations for vocational education and urged the convention to request President Roosevelt to rescind this proposal.

The proposed curtailment of funds for vocational education was challenged also by Dr. John A. Lapp of Chicago University, who also addressed the convention. "We must think of spending more, not less, for education as we proceed toward economic recovery," said Dr. Lapp. "And we ought to be spending 10 times the present budget for vocational education."

Proponents of plans for curtailing school budgets were censured also by Mr. Henry Ohl Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, who addressed a convention dinner meeting. "Our enemies," he said, "have made an unusually vigorous attack on part-time education. The latest effort aims to smash the whole vocational school structure. The tragic effect of such destructive moves will be keenly felt, particularly at this time when we had hoped to fit the services of the vocational schools into the work of rehabilitating workers for adjustment to modern mechanized industry.

Boston Elevated Railway

Boston Elevated Railway reports for May excess of cost of service over receipts of $108,500, compared with an excess cost of service of $231,761 a year ago. For the 11 months ended May 30 excess cost of service was $2,403,687, compared with $1,952,294 for the corresponding period last year. During May the road carried 23,336,248 revenue fare passengers, compared with 25,335 a year ago.

France Recalls Fall of Franc

★ ★ ★

Menace of Goods Dumping Seen In Depreciated World Currencies

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondent

PARIS—Since the French position at the World Economic Conference may be in some respects pivotal, it should be understood in all its logical implications. The French are the leaders of the gold standard nations, and they have stated their case with force and clarity.

They are fully prepared to join in any movement for the general reduction of tariffs which would liberate trade from the fetters which have been gradually fastened upon it—though they have a special weakness for the quota system.

Yet they contend that it is impossibe to proceed far in these discussions unless there is a solid basis on which they can take their stand. Before we can decide on the height of tariff walls, we must, they say, decide on the length of the scaling ladders which are likely to be placed against the walls.

For them, the fluctuations of the pound and the dollar render nugatory any proposals for reducing tariffs. For depreciated money can climb over low tariff walls. Depreciated money may, they contend, be an instrument of dumping. The whole scheme is changed if values may be changed.

* * *

This does not mean that there must necessarily be a legal stabilization and an immediate return to the gold standard. It would be enough for the time being were it understood that the pound and dollar have a certain relation to the franc. That would furnish a sufficient foundation. Great Britain and the United States can, to put it broadly, fix the pound and the dollar at any point they please. Naturally France would deprecate any excessive lowering of currencies, because of the general and wholesale readjustment which would be entailed; but, within reasonable limits, it is a matter of little importance, for the present purpose, where the major currencies are pegged.

That is the central thesis. It is surrounded by a number of provisos. Thus, on the one hand, France considers inflation to be merely a temporary method which cannot have lasting results, and is therefo. with its own bitter experience in mind, unwilling to see a race in depreciation, or any hard bargaining, between the pound and the dollar. But, on the other hand, France is entirely sympathetic with the effort to stimulate a rise in world prices.

Again, France carefully balances its thought on the redistribution of gold. It is not against such a redistribution—it considers it desirable. But it is opposed to an artificial redistribution, which would be to its detriment, and would not in the end be beneficial to anybody.

Good financial observers in France have questioned the possibility of maintaining the franc at its present level. Yet there is no doubt that, despite the trade deficit and the unbalanced budget, the Government is firmly resolved not to embark on an adventure which, in 1925 and 1926, was most unhappy, and might have been disastrous. The franc has already been devaluated. It has lost four-fifths of its value. To ask for a further depreciation would be extremely unfair to the rentiers, who have already been badly hit, and in many cases ruined.

* * *

It should likewise be remembered that France is still largely an agricultural country. Roughly, despite the development of industry and the desertion of the soil of which we have heard so much and which is an undoubted fact, it may be estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the population of France is interested in agriculture. It is impossible for the Government to abandon the farmers. They are seriously suffering from the slump in prices, and they ask for the fullest protection. The Government can scarcely refuse it.

Yet France is prepared to regulate home agricultural production, and proposes a general regulation of industrial production. On these lines France will enter into amcords for the lowering of tariffs, if there is a renunciation of all devices to evade the tariffs as agreed upon—devices which include the devaluation of currency.

The success of the conference clearly depends upon a mutual appreciation of each other's difficulties. Each country naturally considers chiefly its own difficulties; but it cannot afford to neglect those of other countries. That is why it is necessary to take into consideration these French views, for the French may help to make or mar the London Conference.

Refined Lead Production

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—World production of refined lead in May totaled 100,013 short tons, against 90,539 tons in April. Output in the United States was 19,405 tons, as compared with 23,385 in the previous month. World zinc output aggregated 85,693 tons, of which 21,730 tons were produced in this country. April production of all countries was 81,764 tons, America's share being 21,449 tons. The figures are compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

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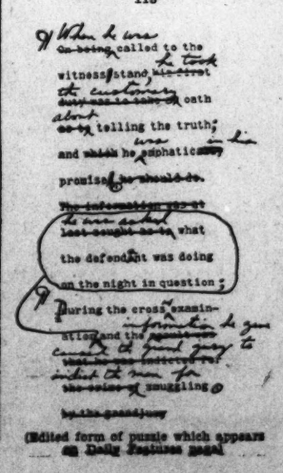
The Editor's Puzzle

113



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Kahn Sold Stocks To Close Tax Year, Testimony Shows

Urges Revision in Laws to End Abuses Under 'Gains' Clause

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Testifying that sale of stocks at the end of the tax year was "sort of an annual custom," Mr. Otto H. Kahn, senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., recommended to Senate investigators today repeal of the capital gains clause of the tax law.

Mr. Kahn said the clause made the Government "gamble" on the prosperity of the nation and caused the market to be depressed at the end of the year.

Under the capital gains, taxpayers are permitted to deduct losses in securities, but also must report gains through them.

Mr. Kahn said many market operators didn't take profits in 1929 because of the gains tax and this helped artificially to inflate the market and bring on the "crash."

"It's a bad thing,' he added, "from the point of view of making it easier to inflate and stop the natural flow of credit."

Mr. Kahn asserted any changes in the law which would make the rich people pay their just share of taxes would be helpful. He told the investigators that he paid a foreign income tax in 1930 when he paid none here. Mr. Kahn said he paid a $4,480 foreign tax in 1930, and "assumed" it was in England.

Senate investigators were told that the Government granted Mr. Otto H. Kahn an income tax deduction in 1930 on stock sales without knowledge that it was sold to his daughter.

Earlier, the senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. testified that securities he sold in 1930 for a $117,000 loss were reacquired from his daughter three months later, though the exchange was dated the following day.

Mr. Kahn agreed to statements by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, Senate counsel, that the field agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau held the transaction was a "wash sale" without knowing it was sold to his daughter. The field agent, Mr. Pecora said, reported the sales were made in the open market.

Mr. Kahn said he deducted the $117,000 as a loss in making out his income tax return. Government agents contended the stock was bought back in less than 30 days, and therefore was not deductable.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Kahn said he obtained similar stock from his daughter, Maud E. Marriott, in March, 1931, but the exchange was dated Dec. 31, 1930, on the advice of attorneys.

Mr. Pecora brought out that the transaction was made by transfer or credits, and that no cash or checks were exchanged.

Mr. Kahn said he couldn't recall whether he discussed the sale with his daughter prior to the transaction, but he was certain he discussed it with her when she returned from Europe and "she approved" it.

"Was the price consistent with market quotations?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"I'm quite certain it was."

Ellis Island Issues Put Before Board

(Continued from Page 1)

visitor. Some watched curiously; others wanted to talk or to show bits of work they were engaged on. A large, brawny man who said he was from "what used to be Hungary, but now is Roumania," eagerly inquired whether placing a $500 bond would help to get his deportation warrant withdrawn.

Room "two-two-two" offers a curious study in nationalities. British, Germans, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, Czechoslovaks and the various other nationalities had gathered in separate groups and formed little settlements dotted about the large, light hall. Most of the men were idly gazing around or talking. A few were working with their hands. Here and there one or two labored with pencil or pen.

A well-tanned, sturdy countryman of Henry the Navigator—whose expeditions along the western coast of Africa led to the discovery of the water route to India—sat on a bench whittling at a small wooden boat. The tastes of men from central Europe ran largely to craft work with wool and cord. Some men were making heavy woolen sweaters on an ingenious knitting device.

Sketching in Oils

At one end of the room, a would-be artist was absorbed in sketching in oils the sky line of Manhattan—the familiar sight at which the men gaze daily across the bay from the recreation ground. The men who were occupied seemed less restless and talkative than the idle ones. This factor of prolonged idleness among a large number of men is one that Mr. Corsi deplores.

"I cannot reconcile myself to keeping men like this on an indeterminate sentence without occupation except for such things as social workers can find for them to do," he told the Monitor correspondent.

"I am very much in favor of the cottage system. The men should be separated, not according to nationalities, but according to types. We have buildings that could be used, although we might have to do some construction to handle them in that way.

"We must give serious attention to hastening the process of deportation. Some governments require very careful checking up before they will receive men and women who are sent back. This means delay and the waiting periods are often very tiresome for the people who are being shipped out."

The atmosphere of the detention room, where men, women and children wait while their cases are being decided, was less tense and more orderly. Some of the women were sewing industriously; half a dozen children skipped around as though they might be finding their stay at Ellis Island a pleasant experience; two or three tossed balls. A group of six or eight young men and women had gathered around a table with a typewriter; one tapped its keys intermittently and others wrote on large pads. They looked much like the editorial staff of a small foreign language publication. Letter-writing is a popular way of passing time in the detention room; a book is a prize.

Library a Feature

The library at Ellis Island is an important feature to the men and women who must wait there any length of time. The Government makes no appropriation for books, and gifts of fiction and nonfiction volumes are eagerly appreciated. Social workers reported that while detective tales and stories of adventure find many readers among the population of the island, biographies, histories, books on economics, philosophy, social work and other serious topics are also greatly in demand.

Under Mr. Corsi's regimé there is a "come-and-see-what-we-are-doing" atmosphere at Ellis Island which contrasts sharply with the bureaucratic conservatism which was evident in some previous administrations.

A letter box, standing conveniently in the hall on the main floor where anyone on the island may reach it, hints of the commissioner's attitude toward the people whose futures may be wholly changed by a word from him. Into that box anyone who wishes to gain the ear of the commissioner may drop a note. The commissioner's secretary clears the box each day and takes its contents—written in many languages—upstairs to the commissioner's desk, where he goes over each missive personally.

What Do They Contain

What do the letters contain? Perhaps a man or woman about to be deported has a workmen's compensation case still pending and wants to know whether they must forfeit the award by leaving the country. The commissioner investigates the facts and, if he finds the case justifies it, grants the petitioner a stay until the award has been made. Another letter may contain a request for clothing. Some of the communications involve a great deal of inquiry to determine the facts and get the situation straightened ut.

Many a letter reveals some deep-seated apprehension which the writer confides to the commissioner, hoping that, with his great authority, he may be able to remove the cause of it. The writers are seldom disappointed, for the slender, dark-eyed man, whose record of 14 years' distinguished service as a social worker in one of the largest immigrant sections in the United States won him the Ellis Island post, regards his authority as a trust rather than a convenient means of increasing his own prestige. And at the back of his thought while he is dealing with the constantly changing population of the island is the recollection that he himself—as a little shaver of four years of age—passed through these gates that look so engagingly toward the Statue of Liberty into the "Land of Promise."

Wood Untouched by Flames Shown as Chemists' Victory

Chicago Fair Notes Modern Uses of Natural Science and Historic Devices Which Helped Wrest Knowledge From the World's Elements

The Fair's 'Gadget Gallery'
Third of Six Articles

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Fireproof wood sounds as illogical as inflammable asbestos. But if we accept the physical theory that "seeing is believing," then a visit to one of the industrial exhibits in the Hall of Science at the Century of Progress exhibition in Chicago will convince us that fireproof wood is a fact, not a fancy.

Two pieces of wood looking exactly alike are moved along a groove. Soon after their journey starts they come over an intense blue flame. They are held over this flame for several seconds and then moved on. One piece of wood quickly ignites under the intense heat and burns itself through almost before it has left the burner. A few inches further on it has become a few bits of charcoal which fall into a tank of water.

But what has happened to the other piece of wood? It has smoked a bit and become a little charred on the edges only by constant contact with the flame. The minute it moves on from the flame all traces of smoke and fire cease. Except for its blackened edges, it is as solid as ever. This piece has been soaked in ammonia phosphate and thus made fireproof.

Wood Treated for Liner

The uses of fireproof wood are many. Two recently built ocean liners had all their interior woodwork treated for fireproofing, giving the beauty of wood finish with the security of metal. Next to a steel house, a fire-proofed wooden house should draw about as low insurance rates as anything buildable. Such a house is possible.

This exhibit shows a layman the meaning of one of the finest model industrial plants at the show. It is a phosphoric acid plant and everything has been reduced to perfect scale. The entire operation of making phosphoric acid may be easily seen from the raw material until the acid is poured into miniature tank cars built absolutely to scale.

The exhibitors of this plant knew that something to appeal to the popular mind would be needed to bring home the meaning of the plant, hence the burning wood exhibit. Actually phosphoric acid and its allied chemicals have a tremendous field in industry. Cooking, dyeing, tanning and many of the great industries must have phosphoric acid in one form or another to carry on their work. Ammonimum phosphate is the particular derivative used in fireproofing wood. This practice has not had wide commercial application as yet, but the possibilities are great.

Self-Working Theorems

We seem to hear certain recalcitrant people who have found education none too easy saying at this juncture, "Well enough. That is all right for subjects which lend themselves to models and pictures of working conditions. But how about geometry? That was a problem in school. How are you going to make that easy to see?" The answer is in the next exhibit in the Hall of Science.

A large and interesting exhibit shows all sorts of geometrical figures, some of them in motion, made of wire and strings making possible three dimensional visualization of these school-boy problems. This exhibit does help simplify some of the complexities of higher mathematics.

One use of mathematics which is usually of great interest is applying trigonometry to navigation so that a ship's position at sea may be found. A fine exhibit illustrates this and shows how through various readings and triangulation a ship can find its exact location although in the middle of an ocean far from the sight of land.

Historical exhibits are highlights in the Hall of Science. For instance, there are shown the "highest" and the "lowest" of man's vehicles in the sense of vertical travel. The original gondolia used by Dr. August Piccard in his famous ascent into the stratosphere is on exhibition, a round, aluminum ball with marks of hard usage engraved upon it. Near it is the "bathysphere" in which Dr. William Beebe descended 2200 feet down into the sea. It, too, is a round ball, but a heavy-looking black affair.

Caligula's Anchor Shown

Premier Mussolini's great feat of draining Lake Nemi and thereby making possible the preservation of Caligula's great ships, a bit of exploration research which aroused world-wide interest, is brought home in the Italian section of the Hall of Science. Here stands a great rusty anchor which was taken from Lake Nemi at that time. Looking upon this precious relic, made in the years A. D. 37-41, one cannot help but wonder what interesting scenes of adventure took place before this inanimate piece of metal and what a panorama of Italian life must have unfolded above it on Lake Nemi in the nearly 1900 years it has lain at the bottom. If it could see and register impressions today what would it think of the glamorous, colorful, modernistic settings of its present home, bathed at night by the great colored floodlights.

Ball bearings are usually considered to be fairly recent developments but the Italian exhibit shows a replica of a ball bearing which was carried on one of Caligula's ships, made of wood and brass. It is a thrust type of bearing used to support a revolving statue of Diana. Other interesting technical exhibits reveal a remarkably advanced type of technical thought in Italy even 2000 years ago.

Highlights of the Hall of Science! But across the lagoon another unique building lifts its great planes of color and beckons to us. It is the Electrical Building. We should arrive there just in time to start the next article in this series.

Roosevelt Hoists Sail Again on Final Run of Sea Vacation

LAKEMANS ISLAND HARBOR, Maine, June 29 (AP)—It was "anchors aweigh" today for President Roosevelt as he left this place to start the final leg of his cruise to Campobello Island in New Brunswick. Despite the persistent fog which limited visibility to approximately 100 yards, the Amberjack II, with the President at the wheel, slid northward toward the final goal.

Mr. Norman T. Davis, the President's Special Ambassador, was under orders to return to Geneva to renew American efforts for disarmament, toward which the Chief Executive feels public opinion in Europe is progressing. A hopeful report on prospects for world peace and disarmament was presented by Mr. Davis as they chatted yesterday below deck in the Amberjack II.

The President made it clear, however, that American offers for consultation when peace is threatened are based entirely on a disarmed Europe. Mr. Davis said Mr. Roosevelt's plea for peace and his offer for a non-aggression pact had made a tremendous effect over there."

While the President and his ambassador had their talk the destroyer Bernadou, which brought Mr. Davis here from Boston, anchored off the bay.

Japan Accepts Truce

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, yesterday instructed the Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, to notify the World Economic Conference of Japan's acceptance of the truce on tariff changes. The Foreign Minister acted after the Privy Council's formal approval of reservations, which some quarters edscribed as virtually nullifying the force of the acceptance.

Ishii Proposed Japanese-U. S. Arbitral Pact

Strong Change in Opinion in Washington's Favor Shown in Tokyo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 29—In connection with the London conversations between Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese delegation at the World Economic Conference, and Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has learned definitely that Viscount Ishii during his Washington conversations proposed a general Japanese-American treaty of arbitration and conciliation.

White House denials of such proposals were made, presumably based on technical grounds, since the proposals were not put in writing.

Owing to the spread of Britain's trade discriminations against Japan, as evidenced by the East African legislative bill, Tokyo is increasingly anxious to cement relations with Washington.

Anti-American agitations here have now entirely stopped, being replaced by strong pro-American leanings.

R. F. C. Loan Sought To Aid College Students

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—The American Alumni Association yesterday completed arrangements to ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to send 100,000 students to college next fall.

Concluding a three-day convention, the association named Mr. Edward Stromberg of Northwestern Univeristy, chairman of the "American Student Credit Union, which will seek a $15,000,000 loan from the R. F. C. to finance students who would otherwise be unable to continue their education. The association also elected Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, Worcester, Mass., president.

Atlanta Drys Protest Sale of 3.2 P.C. Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A vigorous protest against the recent action of the City Council of Atlanta and a few other Georgia municipalities, who have licensed 3.2 per cent beer within their limits, in the face of a bone dry state law, was registered in a statement given out by the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia.

"We were told prohibition must be repealed to secure respect for the law," said the statement released by the Consolidated Forces. "Those who proclaimed this most loudly have given us the most rampant exhibition of scorn for the law. As one has put it, 'by what magic has law defiance become the path to law observance?'

"To violate the law is bad enough, to license and invite its violation is infinitely worse. The bootlegger evades the law, but he has taken no oath to support and promote it. The bootlegger acknowledges the law with fear; the action of our officials treats it with utter contempt," the statement said.

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Mobilgas
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In addition, the new Socony Mobilgas has, at no extra cost, the exclusive premium feature of Climatic Control, a Socony-Vacuum improvement which prevents loss of power and mileage with changes in weather, altitude and road pull.

Fill up with the new Socony Mobilgas before you go. It's gum-free. It saves the annoyance and expense resulting from gum-sticking valves and other parts.

Be doubly sure of a trouble-free holiday trip by having the engine and chassis of your car Socony-lubricated, and the crankcase refilled with Mobiloil, the world's first-choice motor oil. Then your car will be truly *fit for the Fourth!*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
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HIGHEST ANTI-KNOCK AT REGULAR PRICE

Crystal Clear Candied Sunshine
Delicious Fruit Flavor
THE BEST VALUE for 1¢
Baby Ruth
LEMON DROPS
ORANGE DROPS
LIME DROPS
You've never tasted such wonderfully refreshing candy...
ALWAYS KEEP A PACKAGE ON HAND
A delightful treat is in store for you in each one of the wholesome, tasty flavors
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Ellsworth Vines And Mrs. Moody Among Winners

U. S. Champion Defeats Miki of Japan, 6–2, 6–4, 6–4 at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. today defeated the agile little Japanese star, Ruki Miki, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, in the third round of the Wimbledon tennis championships to continue successful defense of his title.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., defending her women's singles titles, kept pace with her fellow Californian, as she defeated England's ranking player, little Mary F. Heeley, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen H. Jacobs, United States women's tennis champion, defeated N. Trentham, ninth ranking English player, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. of Stamford, Conn., kept the American representation intact when she defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, one of England's better players, in a three-set struggle, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Jacobs, chief exponent of the chop stroke, used her favorite weapon to good advantage in disposing of the hard-hitting Miss Trentham, who was unable to solve the queer-bouncing returns of the American titleholder.

Clifford S. Sutter, third ranking United States player, scored a rather surprising straight-set victory over Baron Gottfried von Cramm, German Davis Cup star and his country's leading player since the athletic banishment of Daniel Prenn, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7, in the third round.

Sutter gave a graceful and impressive performance in defeating von Cramm, a stylist, too, carrying too many strokes for the German. Only in the final set did von Cramm really give the southern youngster a battle, but he turned him back four times at set point before yielding, throwing caution to the winds and rushing to the net to volley at every opportunity.

Sutter will meet George P. Hughes, English Davis Cup player, in the next round.

Lester R. Stoefen, another of the California giants of the courts, polished off the unranked English player, W. H. Powell, in the third round, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Miki made a brave fight against great odds of size and skill but found Vines entirely too much for him. The champion still seems a little uncertain with his backhand strokes, frequently striking the ball late but his blazing service and forehand shots were well under control and as devastating as ever.

Vines faces a real test in his next match against Daniel Prenn, the former German champion.

Mrs. Moody defeated England's leading play with the greatest ease. The gallery showed its appreciation of Miss Heeley's task by cheering every winning point she got.

Keith Gledhill, defeated yesterday in the doubles with Vines, also was eliminated in the third round of singles by Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, English Davis Cup star and a finalist last year, 6—3, 10—8, 6—1.

The veteran French doubles pair of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon began defense of their titles with a straight-set victory over the well-rated English team of H. G. N. Lee and H. K. Lester, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Burke of Stamford, Conn., won a first-round encounter in women's double paired with Muriel Thomas, of England. They defeated Mrs. M. Stork and Ida Adamson, of France, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Moody, paired with the veteran English Davis Cup player, George P. Hughes, won a first-round match yesterday in mixed doubles from E. R. Avory and Mrs. F. M. Strawson, both of England, 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Third Round

David N. Jones, United States, defeated C. J. J. Robbins, South Africa, 7—5, 6—2, 11—9.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, defeated K. Lund, Germany, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

A. C. Stedman, New Zealand, defeated J. J. Condon, South Africa, 9—11, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, United States, defeated Gottfried von Cramm, Germany, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

Daniel Prenn, Germany, defeated Don Turnbull, Australia, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen, United States, defeated W. H. Powell, England, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated Nat G. Farquharson, South Africa, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

P. B. D. Spence, England, defeated V. G. Kirby, South Africa, 7—9, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Giorgio De Stefani, Italy, defeated Andre Merlin, France, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated Mrs. L. A. Godfree, England, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Muriel Thomas, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs, United States, defeated N. Trentham, England, 6—2, 6—1.

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, defeated F. von Eude Plugner, Germany, 7—5, 6—1.

Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany, defeated Freda James, England, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States, defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States, defeated Mary F. Heeley, England, 6—1, 6—1.

Mme. René Mathieu, France, defeated B. Feltham, England, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated N. M. Lyle, England, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, England, defeated E. M. Dearman, England, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Adrian K. Quist and Don Turnbull, Australia, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, United States, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen and Clifford S. Sutter, United States, defeated Andre Merlin and Marcel Bernard, France, 6—3, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Nat G. Farquharson and Vernon Kirby, South Africa, defeated H. G. N. Cooper and J. D. P. Wheatley, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

J. C. Gregory and P. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Ruki Miki and Iwao Ito, Japan, 6—2, 6—0, 8—10, 6—1.

W. L. Breese, United States, and W. L. Ryan, England, defeated J. F. E. Leysaght and A. G. C. King, England, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, France, defeated H. G. N. Lee and H. K. Lester, England, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States, and Muriel Thomas, England, defeated Mrs. M. Stork and Ida Adamson, France, 6—2, 7—5.

Oxford and Cambridge Tennis Team Is Named

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The makeup and tentative playing schedule of the Oxford-Cambridge tennis team, which will arrive June 30 to receive the challenge of the Yale-Harvard squad for the Prentice Cup, was announced today by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The coming series will be the ninth between the colleges.

Two former American students, David N. Jones of Cambridge, and Clayton Lee Burwell of Oxford, chose not to play against their former native rivals so the team is composed entirely of Englishmen and led by James W. Nuthall, brother of the famous Betty. The other members of the team are P. S. Young and D. G. Freshwater of Cambridge, and G. C. Frank, B. K. Burnett and E. N. Moss of Oxford.

The Prentice Cup matches will be played at Newport, R. I. July 13, 14 and 15 but previous to that the visiting players will meet a Yale-Harvard graduate side at Rockaway Hunting Club and a Rockaway team July 7, 8 and 9 for a cup presented by the Prince of Wales. They also will play in men's doubles at the East Hampton invitation tournament July 22 and 23 and probably will remain for the national championships the first week in September.

Leicester Scores 365 For Four at Cardiff

LONDON, June 29 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in county cricket matches yesterday were:

At Lord's—Essex, 252 (Cutmore 72); Middlesex, 10 for two wickets.

At Birmingham—Warwickshire, 372 for eight wickets (Kilner 81, Bates 65, Santall 132, not out); against Surrey.

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire, 301 for nine (Walker 93, Gunn 55, not out; against Gloucestershire.

At Tunbridge Wells—Somerset, 215 (J. Lee 77, Freeman seven for 61); Kent, 31 for five.

At Buxton—Derby, 128 (Sibbles five for 49); Lancashire, 109 for three.

At Hull—Sussex, 320 for seven (John Langridge 75, James Langridge 125, not out); against Yorkshire.

At Stourbridge—Worcester, 289 for seven (Gibbons 87); against Hampshire.

At Cardiff—Leicestershire 365 for four (Berry 91, Dawson 58, Shipman 145); against Glamorgan.

Seeded Players All Advance In College Tennis

Most of Them Meet Severe Opposition on Way to Quarterfinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 29—The United States intercollegiate tennis tournament finally caught up to date yesterday with favorites sweeping through the earlier rounds of the singles until the quarterfinal round today will bring all eight seeded players against each other, while the doubles were also brought down to eight teams.

Though all the selected players won, most of them encountered severe opposition, four matches going to three sets, while extra game sets engaged two more. Only Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, and Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College, won easily, while Karl F. Kamrath, the other surviving Texan, and Ensign C. E. Loughlin, United States Navy, celebrating his graduation from Annapolis, won in straight sets, both at 7—5, 7—5.

The hardest fight came to the leader, Jack P. Tidball, California at Los Angeles, when he encountered Marcus Hecht, national indoor junior champion, of University of Pennsylvania. Hecht fought well but Tidball finally was roused to play his finest game, and won at 6—3, 4—6, 6—0. He took the first set easily but at the start of the second set the junior ran five straight games. Then Tidball scored four, only to lose the set, and then won six more for the match.

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, Eastern Intercollegiate winner, had another in-and-out match with Hugh J. Lynch, the surviving Princetonian, losing the first set by indifferent play, then running eight games in a row, and winning at 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

From early in the morning until well after sunset, doubles play went on with little letup, and finally the field was reduced to eight. Most of the matches were one-sided except where a singles star took matters easy, following a hard battle. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Tennis Championships

Singles—Fourth Round

Jack P. Tidball, California at Los Angeles, defeated Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Texas, defeated Frederick Roll, Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—6.

Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina, defeated Hal Surface, Texas, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Karl F. Kamrath, Texas, defeated William S. Reese, Georgia School of Technology, 7—5, 7—5.

Ensign C. E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, defeated Joseph McF. Case, Pennsylvania, 7—5, 7—5.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated W. E. Arensberg, Harvard, 6—3, 6—2.

Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, defeated Sterling B. Williams, Texas, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Doubles—First Round

R. T. Murphy and W. E. Weld, Hamilton, defeated John P. Higgins and Bernard T. Welsh, Duke, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

C. E. Loughlin and J. F. Mann, United States Naval Academy, defeated Leonard Hartman and Julian W. Wishik, Columbia, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Robbins Chadil and Philip Castlen, Southern California, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d and J. F. Ray, Harvard, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Albert Horton 3d and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, defeated Donald Morrison and J. Dek. Bowen, Virginia, 9—7, 6—4.

C. E. Loughlin and J. F. Mann, U. S. N. A., defeated R. T. Murphy and W. E. Weld, Hamilton, 5—7 6—0, 6—4.

Edward H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, Tulane, defeated Charles Britzius and Paul Scherer, Minnesota, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

J. L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated R. P. Hastings and W. G. Mundy, Yale, 6—2, 6—1.

W. G. Foulke 2d and H. J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated W. P. Groves and W. B. Rosenberg, Dickinson, 6—3, 6—1.

Martyn Buxby and Herbert Weltens, Texas, defeated Albert Kinfer and David Geller, New York University, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round

K. F. Kamrath and S. B. Williams, Texas, defeated Donald Hawley and Allan W. Swayze, New York University, 6—1, 6—8, 6—3.

Robbins Chadil and Philip Castlen, Southern California, defeated M. W. Hines and Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, 6—2, 9—7.

Albert Horton 3d and R. J. Kelleher, Williams, defeated Theodore Lynn Jr. and Paul Hadley, Swarthmore, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

E. H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, Texas, defeated C. E. Loughlin and J. F. Mann, U. S. N. A., 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

J. L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated W. E. Foulke 2d and H. J. Lynch, Princeton, 6—0, 6—0.

Martyn Buxby and Herbert Weltens, Texas, defeated Lieuts. Royal Reynolds and Edson Schull, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—1.

Marcus Hecht and J. McF. Case, Pennsylvania, defeated W. S. Reese and H. G. Crawford, Georgia Tech, 6—1, 6—1.

J. P. Tidball and Lawrence Meyers, California at Los Angeles, defeated Lester Kabucoff and Frank Fiala, Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—2.

Schooner High Tide Is Declared Cruise Winner

GIBSON ISLAND, Md., June 29 (AP)—A day of waiting failed to produce any newcomers on the list of yachts finishing the 475-mile ocean race from New London, Conn., and last night, High Tide, Eugene Dupont's schooner, was declared winner. Time for the cruise was 87h. 20m. 40s.

Other finishers who trailed High Tide into harbor in the early morning hours yesterday were: Vixen, 30, a sloop owned by John Archibald, New York; Mandoo, a schooner owned by D. Spencer Berger of New Haven, Conn.; Rugosa 2d, a yawl owned by Russell Grinnell of Providence, R. I., and Lilu, a sloop owned by Robert Moore of New York.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	43	24	.642
New York	42	25	.627
Philadelphia	33	31	.516
Chicago	34	34	.500
Cleveland	34	35	.493
Detroit	32	36	.471
Boston	27	41	.397
St. Louis	25	44	.362

Results June 28

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	9	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	15	15	0
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell, Berg; Ferrell, Craghead, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 56m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	10	13	1
Detroit	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	7	9	3

Batteries—Ruffing, Moore and Dickey; Frasier, Fischer and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 4m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	x	9	13	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	8	12	0

Batteries—Gaston, Durham, Heving and Grube; Mahaffey, Cain, Oliver and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Gaston. Losing pitcher—Cain. Umpires—Kolls and Dineen. Time—2h. 2m.

Three of the Heavy Favorites Advance To Round of Eight

Intercollegiate Team Golf Champions

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1897	Yale	Harvard
1898	Yale	Harvard
*1900	Harvard	Princeton
1899	Harvard	Princeton
1901	Harvard	Yale
*1901	Yale	Harvard
1902	Harvard	Princeton
1903	Harvard	Princeton
1904	Harvard	Yale
1905	Yale	Princeton
1906	Yale	Princeton
1907	Yale	Princeton
1908	Yale	Harvard
1909	Yale	Harvard
1910	Yale	Harvard
1911	Yale	Harvard
1912	Yale	Harvard
1913	Yale	Williams
1914	Princeton	Harvard
1915	Yale	Princeton
1918	Princeton	Harvard
1919	Princeton	Harvard
1920	Princeton	Yale
1921	Dartmouth	Yale
1922	Princeton	Yale
1923	Princeton	Yale
1924	Yale	Dartmouth
1925	Yale	Princeton
1926	Yale	Harvard
1927	Princeton	Yale
1928	Princeton	Georgetown
1929	Princeton	Yale
1930	Princeton	Yale
1931	Yale	Princeton
1932	Yale	Michigan
1933	Yale	Michigan

*Fall tournament.

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Three of the heavy pretournament favorites advanced to the quarterfinal round of the thirty-seventh national intercollegiate golf tournament yesterday while two others fell by the wayside in the double 18-hole test of the first and second rounds.

Of the 32 qualifiers who took the field yesterday morning to compete for the title vacated by John N. Fischer of Michigan, only eight were left last night. They included only three of the more than a dozen nationally known players who had been expected to give a better account of themselves.

Outstanding among the survivors was Walter B. Emery, slender University of Oklahoma youngster, who provided one of the biggest upsets of the morning round by sending John L. Banks of University of Michigan, co-medalist, down to a 3-and-2 defeat and then went out in the afternoon and defeated Oliver McC. Transue of Yale University, 5 and 3.

Charles R. Yates of Georgia School of Technology, who holds the Georgia State championship, walked away with second honors of the day as he smashed through all opposition with little or no trouble. He first submerged Edwin Dayton of Michigan under a flock of birdies to win 7 and 6, then took things a little easier in the afternoon, beating Richard A. Snider of University of Texas, 4 and 3.

The other survivors were Henry J. Kowal of Colgate; Wilson F. Marks of Princeton, conqueror of the Yale ace, Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Bob Cochran of St. Louis, Vincent J. Fehlig of Notre Dame, Chester T. Birch of Dartmouth and Rodney Bliss of Cornell.

Two of the major casualties were Noyes and his team mate, H. Law Weatherwax of Albany. Noyes got safely through the morning 18, eliminating James H. Powers Jr. of Lafayette, 3 and 2, but struck a tartar in marks and went down to a decisive 4-and-3 defeat.

Fehlig, hardly conceded a chance against Neil White of Southern California, trounced him 5 and 4 and then outstroked Richmond ("Dixie") Gray of Yale in the afternoon, to win in 19 holes. The summary:

First Round

Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma, defeated John L. Banks, Notre Dame, 3 and 1.

Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, defeated Edwin Dayton, Michigan, 7 and 6.

Bob Cochrane, St. Louis, defeated Joseph P. Lynch, Georgetown, 3 and 2.

Vincent J. Fehlig, Notre Dame, defeated Neil White, Southern California, 5 and 4.

Don Nittinger, Southern California, defeated George David Jr., Michigan, 1 up.

Richmond Gray, Yale, defeated Maurice W. Hankinson, Oklahoma, 4 and 3.

Richard A. Snider, Texas, defeated Walter Rothenberg, Lafayette, 1 up.

Oliver McC. Transue, Yale, defeated Alfred H. Hicks, Dartmouth, 1 up (21 holes).

Henry J. Kowal, Colgate, defeated John Montedonico, Notre Dame, 1 up.

H. Law Weatherwax, Yale, defeated Jack W. Tinnin, Texas, 2 and 1.

John H. Payne, Texas, defeated Isaac Merrill, Rollins, 1 up.

Chester T. Birch, Dartmouth, defeated Berrien Moore Jr., Georgia Tech, 3 and 2.

Rodney Bliss, Cornell, defeated John H. Brewer, Lafayette, 3 and 2.

Edward White, Texas, defeated J. D. St. Clair, Williams, 2 up.

Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Yale, defeated James H. Powers Jr., Lafayette, 3 and 2.

Wilson F. Marks, Princeton, defeated Richard Paxton, Ashland, 2 up.

Second Round

Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma, defeated Oliver McC. Transue, Yale, 5 and 3.

Henry J. Kowal, Colgate, defeated, John H Payne, Texas, 1 up.

Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, defeated Richard A. Snider, Texas, 4 and 3.

Bob Cochran, St. Louis, defeated Don Nittinger, Southern California, 4 and 3.

Rodney Bliss, Cornell, defeated Edward White, Texas, 4 and 2.

Wilson F. Marks, Princeton, defeated Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Yale, 4 and 3.

Vincent J. Fehlig, Notre Dame, defeated Richmond Gray, Yale, 1 up (19 holes).

Chester T. Birch, Dartmouth, defeated H. Law Weatherwax, Yale, 1 up.

Eastcott Defeats Ramblers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 29—The Eastcott team defeated the Ramblers, 8 to 7, yesterday, in an overtime game in the second round of the Meadow Brook Club Cups tournament on Cochran Field. With the score 7 to 6 in favor of Eastcott and only three minutes in the final period to go, J. C. Rathbone, former Yale varsity star, shot a fine goal from 100 yards out to tie the score. Four minutes after the overtime period had started, Edward Nichols shot the goal that placed his team in the semifinal round.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	47	30	.610
Rochester	45	32	.584
Toronto	44	34	.564
Baltimore	42	39	.519
Montreal	35	43	.449
Buffalo	34	44	.436
Albany	33	45	.423
Jersey City	31	44	.413

Results June 28

Montreal 10, Buffalo 8.
Albany 4, Jersey City 0.
Newark 11, Baltimore 5.
Newark 8, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 4, Rochester 0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	52	35	.598
Portland	47	36	.560
Hollywood	46	37	.554
Los Angeles	45	38	.542
Missions	41	45	.477
Oakland	37	45	.451
Seattle	32	46	.410
San Francisco	33	51	.393

Results June 28

Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 5.
Hollywood 5, Missions 4.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 1.
Portland 15, Oakland 7.

New Women's Course Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29—A new women's record for the Innis Arden Golf Club course was established yesterday by Mrs. Russell Holman when she went out in 38 and came home in 40 for a 78. This was three strokes better than the former mark made by Mrs. Thomas Hucknall.

Yale Man Presents Trophy for Regatta

By the Associated Press

Long Beach, Calif., June 29

RICHARD J. SCHWEPPE, Yale '00, and a former stroke on the Eli varsity crew, has given the trophy for which eastern and western crews will compete here next week in the national intercollegiate sprint regatta.

The award will be known as the Schweppe Perpetual Trophy. It will become the permanent possession of the institution which wins it three times.

Crews will begin arriving here tomorrow, Washington leading the invasion. California follows on Sunday, with Yale, Harvard, and Cornell reaching the coast early Monday.

St. Mark's School Is Leading Yacht In The Fifth Regatta

Interscholastic Yacht Association Championship Standing

School	Points
St. Mark's School	7¼
St. George's School	6
Kent School	5
St. Paul's School	4
Tabor Academy	3
Pomfret School	2
Lawrenceville Academy	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 29 — The fifth interscholastic yachting championship reached its final stage on Wednesday, when seven crews sailed the first of the three concluding races in a fine wholesale breeze and over a smooth sea, with St. Mark's School of Southboro, Mass., the present holder of the Clifford D. Mallory championship cup, winning by a good margin over the six schools which had come through the eliminations successfully.

Earlier in the day the last of these eliminations in the first division were sailed with the result that Tabor of Marion and St. George's of Newport went into the finals as Pomfret and Kent were tied for third place they were allowed to continue.

The St. Mark's crew, piloted by E. Dwight Fullerton Jr. of Dedham, who skippered the winning crew last year, led practically from the start drawing steadily away in the 3½-mile beat up an increasing breeze, and in the run to the finish, four other crews were well bunched astern, and finished inside of a minute, with the sixth and seventh trailing. The two concluding races will be sailed on Thursday.

Interscholastic Yachting Association Finals —First Race

School and Captain	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.
St. Mark's, Fullerton	1	45	47
St. George's, Kinney	1	48	54
Kent, Potter	1	49	03
St. Paul's, Hall	1	49	08
Tabor, Jewett	1	49	39
Pomfret, Rockwell	1	50	15
Lawrenceville, Campbell	1	51	04

West Indians Score 155 for First Innings

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., June 29 (Canadian Press)—The British West Indies cricket team was dismissed for a first innings total of 155 runs in its match with Sir Julien Cahn's high-class eleven yesterday. Cahn's team tallied 105 for 7 wickets.

Capt. G. C. Grant was the strongest of the visiting batsmen, compiling 53 runs. The West Indies bowlers proved effective and the only member of Cahn's eleven to hold out for any length of time was G. F. Summers, who scored 35.

The score:

First Innings

British West Indies

Hoad, l. b. w. Morkel	16
Barrow, b. Morkel	5
Wiles, l. b. w. Heane	0
Da Costa, c. Maxwell, b. Summers	17
Grant, st. Maxwell, b. Robins	53
Sealey, st. Maxwell, b. Heane	15
Constantine, l. b.w. Heane	0
Christiani, b. Heane	4
Valentine, c. Robins, b. Heane	1
Achong, not out	13
Martindale, l. b. w. Robins	9
Extras	18
Total	155

Bowling Analysis

	R.	W.		R.	W.
Heane	38	5	Robins	45	2
Morkel	40	2	Summers	8	1

Cahn's Eleven

Newman, b. Constantine	10
Rhodes, b Constantine	3
Blunt, b. Martindale	1
Morkel, b. Constantine	0
Heane, b. Martindale	0
Summers, b. Achong	35
Robins, l. b. w. Martindale	27
Maxwell, not out	22
Reddick, not out	3
Extras	4
Total (7 wickets)	105

Moore and Cacciapaglia Tied

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., former national junior champion, and Charles Cacciapaglia, Rockford, Ill., western sectional intermediate winner, tied at the end of the second day's play for the national intermediate pocket-billiard championship. They have won three games and lost one each. Moore met his first defeat at the hands of Nicholas Oliva of Chicago, N. Y. M. C. A. champion, 100 to 81 in 36 innings. Cacciapaglia defeated Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, N. Y., 100 to 80 in 34 innings. Cacciapaglia had a high run of 28 to a 13 for Judice. In the afternoon, Cacciapaglia defeated Oliva 100 to 64 in 30 innings; Moore defeated Judice 100 to 94 in 33 innings.

Three Brothers in Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., June 29—Three of the four players who qualified yesterday for the semifinal round of the metropolitan junior golf championship title are brothers. This is the first time in the history of the tournament that three members of the same family have reached this round. They are Ralph, Thomas, and Frank Strafaci, and the fourth player to reach the semifinal was Karl Karch, captain of the New Utretch School golf team.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	42	26	.618
St. Paul	40	32	.548
Indianapolis	35	31	.530
Minneapolis	37	34	.521
Toledo	36	35	.507
Milwaukee	32	34	.485
Louisville	32	39	.451
Kansas City	25	48	.342

Results June 28

St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 7, Columbus 4.
Louisville at Indianapolis (rain).

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	50	29	.633
New Orleans	43	34	.558
Nashville	41	37	.526
Birmingham	41	38	.519
Chattanooga	40	37	.519
Atlanta	37	42	.468
Knoxville	32	44	.421
Little Rock	27	50	.351

Results June 28

New Orleans 9, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 9, Memphis 3.
Nashville 1, Little Rock 0.

Victory for Fascism Doubted In Latin-American Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

mote class representation to include every productive social force; and would bring about legislation guaranteeing equilibrium between capital and labor.

4. Fight the professional politician and all extremists.

5. Maintain the independence of all political parties and combat demagogy.

Frowned on One-Man Rule

When General Uriburu was President of Argentina he said that he desired most of all to free his country from a predecessor's practice of a one-man rule. To this end his Civic Legion did not imitate any European dictatorship, but it did assert that it would place its members as a strong reserve in the national army, and this meant that the reserve would belong to any man the legion might see fit to place in the Presidency.

That today the militia would substitute the technician for the politician, and that the movement would promote class representation and guarantee the equilibrium of capital and labor finds little objection. However, such promises are not new ones and sound the familiar appeal of a political group seeking support. And the same thought applies to the militia's declaration that it would oppose all extremists and maintain the independence of all parties.

Cleverly the militia sets up a platform appealing to many parties. The weakness of the platform, if it may be called such, is the military support the militia must always command in order to remain a dominant factor in domestic affairs. Domination of the military is one thing that Latin-American republics have been trying to rid themselves of for years.

The militia declares that its supreme purpose is to counteract the actions of radical elements and suppress all activities against established order, and that its doctrine does not include the mistrust of parliamentary government, and does not set up class discrimination. However, class discrimintion abounds throughout Latin America and will continue to do so until an educated populace is able to come together upon the same social level.

Tie-Up With Chilean Guardia

What this Argentine organization, sometimes called Fascist, sometimes militia, will accomplish for Argentina no one can forecast. As a national movement it might quickly pass from the picture. As an international movement it might grow and wield great power. That it requires additional backing evidently has been anticipated, for reports coming out of Argentina state that the militia would tie up with the Chilean Guardia, more properly known as the Milicia Republicana. This Chilean group stands for anyone legally elected to office. So far so good.

But it says one thing and does the opposite. It declares against militarism, and then arms itself with accoutrements taken from the Chilean Army. Arms include airplanes and tanks. Regiments are reported to have been organized in all sections of the country. They are drilled under responsible division heads, and operate subject to the orders of Carlos Sanchez Errazuriz, a prominent Chilean of the dictatorial pattern.

Tht milicia, according to information considered reliable, is backing the Chilean President so long as he holds Communism in check. Apparently it is support with an "if" tied to it. President Alessandri was legally elected, the organization promises to stand behind all officials thus coming into office, and quietly allows it to be known that this promise last only while officials do as the organization desires. Somehow, this sounds like dictatorship inverted: that is, an organization running the President instead of the President commanding the organization, and, incidentally, the republic.

Venezuelan Case Cited

Dictatorships have cost Latin-American nations heavily in money and sorrow. What this sort of rule means at its worst or best, according to how dictatorships are viewed, the régime of Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of Venezuela, exemplifies. For more than a quarter of a century General Gomez has made Venezuelans do what he liked. He has accomplished certain reforms, but he has been the nation and no one has had a cause for thinking otherwise. Dictatorships at their best take away freedom of speech and civil rights, and generally clamp the lid down on education, for an educated populace could become unmanageably troublesome.

Southern peoples for generations have tried to obtain political freedom comparable to what they have found or heard of in the United States. To go to the polls and know that votes would be accurately counted has been the ambition of the educated class. Little by little, they have gathered hope as, now and then, men placing the country above personal ambitions have run for office. Too often, however, the power of the military has stood beside or behind the ballot box and the citizen has voted as he has been instructed to vote.

Isolation in Nationalism

If today, and for many years to follow, the Latin-American citizen must submerge his ideals with the likes and dislikes of one group or one man, and if that group or man is to hold office through organizations of whatever name, where can there be even a small degree of representative authority? And, further, if the Argentine and Chilean groups demand nationalism in its Nth degree how can isolated Latin-American republics hope to prosper. Isolation is what fervent nationalism means, and it would necessarily be disastrous to nations dependent upon one another for trade.

Milicialism, guardism and any kind of ism will be something to watch. And so long as these governmental policies protest civil rights and established order, they can command at least thoughtful attention. When, however, the agencies of these policies command obedience through the military, then they will cease to function democratically.

Whatever shall come to pass during the next few years will be worth watching. Latin America's greatest needs are less nationalism and more parliamentarism, and finally a coalition of all party ideals. Milicialism may, momentarily, serve some good purpose, but, in the long run, it keeps alive the possibility for oligarchial rule, and of this sort of rule Latin America hopes to rid itself.

Jane Weiller Faces Mrs. Melvin Jones In Semifinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., June 29—The semifinal round of the annual open championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Olympia Fields Country Club here today included the title defender, Jane Weiller of the Northmoore Country Club, Ravinia, and June Beebe of the home club, 1931, open champion and last year's runnerup. Miss Weiller faced a former (1921) western champion, Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Lincolnshire Country Club, Crete, while Miss Beebe was matched against Mrs. Lillian Zech of Tam O'Shanter Golf Club, Niles.

Miss Weiller won her quarterfinal-round match yesterday, 4 and 3, against Dorothy E. Foster of the Grand View Country Club, Springfield, the 1931 western junior champion. The title defender made the first nine in an estimated 41 against her rival's 43, turning 2 up. Miss Foster sank an 18-foot putt at the tenth, winning the hole. She went 2 down again on the eleventh, when she found a trap, and birdies on the twelfth and thirteenth put Miss Weiller 4 up. The next two holes were halved, ending the match.

Miss Beebe gained a quarterfinal victory over Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Chicago district champion, 5 and 4.

The summary:

Women's Western Open Golf Championship Quarterfinal Round

Jane Weiller, Northmoore Country Club, Ravinia defeated Dorothy E. Foster, Grand View Country Club, Springfield, Ill., 4 and 3.

Mrs Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire Country Club, Crete, Ill., defeated Mrs. Robert I. Bullard, Illini Country Club, Springfield, Ill., 2 and 1.

June Beebe, Olympia Fields Country Club, defeated Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam O'Shanter Golf Club, Niles, Ill., defeated Marie Riemer, Milwaukee, Wis., 1 up (18 holes).

National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C.

Great Increase Found in Study Of Home Economics

Demand in Schools Growing Rapidly, American Association Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29—In these days when home economics experts are being called to serve society in many new fields, the demand for home economics teaching in schools of the country is increasing by leaps and bounds, according to testimony offered by leaders attending the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, in session here

Home economics instruction of higher quality and covering an ever-increasing range of subjects is being offered in high schools and colleges, according to delegates' reports. A definite increase in the number of high school home economics departments offering work in child development and family relationships was reported today by Miss Lemo T. Dennis, one of the association's field workers in child development and parental education. She said:

Increase in Courses

"The increase in the number of courses in child and family study is significant, but even more important is the fact that the quality of teaching along these lines is showing improved quality. The family and family life are becoming the center of home economics education and leaders are coming more and more to appreciate the close relation between the behavior of members of the family and the practical question of food, clothing, shelter, budgets and management.

"The most outstanding advances in the teaching of child development and family relationships in the high school have been the better training of teachers for this work. Colleges and universities are providing more adequate preparation for teachers in training. State supervisors and teachers themselves are showing an increasing desire to be better informed."

"Home economics can play a major part in the parent education program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers by developing programs of instruction for parents," said Miss Ada Hart Arlitt of Cincinnati, Ohio, another speaker.

"Home economics can offer study groups where parents may learn to make and purchase proper clothing for their families," said Miss Arlitt. "Other classes may be planned to give instruction in nutrition and health, in home management, in buying and budgeting."

Religion Is Needed

"Religion is needed today as never before to sustain families making trying social and economic adjustments," said Miss Abby L. Marlatt, home economics leader at the University of Wisconsin, another speaker on today's program. "Under present conditions," she said, "the family needs all the props that can possibly be established. Not the least of these is an abiding faith not only in each other but a faith in higher power."

The extent to which the home economist is helping families stretch reduced incomes by showing mothers how to get new use out of old clothing is emphasized rather graphically in an unusual textile exhibit which is attracting considerable attention from convention delegates and visitors.

There is, for instance, a display prepared by Minnesota home economists showing an assortment of attractive mittens made from scraps of cloth salvaged from an old overcoat. There is a neat-looking cap made from an old Turkish towel. Another panel contains 14 different articles, ranging from aprons and dresses to shirts and table runners—all fashioned from discarded flour sacks.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is a cape-dress in latest fashion, made from a scrap of burlap in natural color by a junior home economist from Kentucky. The burlap dress, of course, is not for sale, but every delegate who has seen it would like to take it home with her.

Hopkins Declares States May Hold Up Relief Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Mr Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, declared yesterday that if states find local communities not doing their fair share in the way of employment relief, they should hold up funds which would otherwise be allotted to them.

The relief administrator made this statement in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Frank M. Rarig Jr. of St. Paul, state relief director for Minnesota, as to how far states might go in requiring cities and counties to finance their share of relief costs. Mr. Rarig explained that the Minnesota Board of Control desired to do everything possible to assure maximum poor levies by all political subdivisions which are making up their budgets at the present time.

"It seems to me that you should have about the same attitude in relation to local subdivisions as this office will have in making appropriations to your State," Mr. Hopkins replied.

"There is certainly no reason whatever why cities and counties which can well afford to finance relief should be financed on a 100 per cent basis by your organization. Indeed, if we feel that you are giving funds in excessive amounts to local communities, we shall have no hesitancy whatever in taking this matter up with you.

"My own experience has been that the most satisfactory way to get local money into the picture is to pay the local community a certain percentage of the total relief expenditures. I would urge, should the matter come to an issue, that the State make a reasonable offer to the local community."

Some Mills to Work Holiday

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 29—Because of the heavy volume of business, at least three cotton mills in this county will not close for July 4. Plants which will operate on the holiday this year are Southern Bleachery and Print Works, of Taylors, and the Union Bleachery and the Southern Franklin Process Company of Greenville.

Once a Man Built a Boat in His Cellar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

THIS CRAFT WAS BUILT ON A ROOF

There Were Two Launchings: One When It Slipped From the Roof to a Truck and Another When It Took the Water Miles Away

Mr. Ernest Purring at Narberth, Penna., decided he would build a cabin cruiser but when he looked about him he found that the only space he had was on his garage roof. But that was a little thing to Mr. Purring so he set about his task and now he has a nice 32-footer appropriately named "Felice."

Bankers Declared Ready to Support Glass Banking Act

Deposit 'Insurance' Held Detrimental to Trade at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON LANDING, Lake George, N. Y., June 29—Coöperation of bankers throughout the country with the machinery set-up under the Glass-Steagall banking Act is foreshadowed in high financial circles today in spite of minor objections following an address by Mr. George V. McLaughlin, incoming president of the New York State Bankers' Association, at a banquet which closed the fortieth annual convention of the organization here June 27.

Although the widespread criticism of the Glass-Steagall measure by New York State bankers was reflected in the meeting by the adoption of a resolution opposing the deposit insurance provision of the bill, sentiment among bankers gathered here was that legislation should be supported and that provisions which prove to be unworkable might be modified or amended later. The bankers devoted the greater part of the last day's session to discussion of the deposit guarantee section of the new federal law.

With bankers of New York State, where sentiment against the law has been strongest and most articulate, now throwing their support to the measure, acceptance of it in all parts of the country was regarded as assured.

In his address, Mr. McLaughlin placed himself squarely on record as supporting the new legislation.

"This act was the fruit of much careful study and careful thought on the part of those who drafted it, and I feel sure that their intention was not to penalize the banks but rather to strengthen the banking system of the country," he declared.

"While I was one of those who did not approve of the Glass-Steagall Act and protested against its deposit guarantee provisions, now that it is the law of the land, I think banks everywhere should coöperate with the Administration, and I do not think it is the time to talk about withdrawing from the Federal Reserve System because of our objections to this legislation."

Declaring, however, that legislation alone would never solve the bankers' problems and restore public confidence in banking, Mr. McLaughlin recommended the adoption of a code of banking ethics and and practices. These recommendations included the setting up by each bank of its own "guarantee fund" to be held exclusively for the benefit of depositors, holding down to a "conservative percentage" the proportion of earnings paid out as dividends, and maintaining a "proper percentage of liquidity" against all deposits which are payable on demand.

"Over the last 10 years, far too much of our earnings have been paid out as dividends," Mr. McLaughlin asserted. "All too often, excessive dividend payments have been influenced by the high market value of bank stocks which resulted from speculative activities."

Banks which have taken on a multiplicity of functions outside the realm of deposit banking, such as fiduciary activities, security selling, etc., should set up special reserves to provide for indefinite contingent liabilities inherent in the performance of these various functions, Mr. McLaughlin said.

The convention adopted a resolution directing Mr. McLaughlin to appoint a special committee of seven members, "to study the operation of the new banking law and the regulations which may be promulgated thereunder, and to make such suggestions and recommendations from time to time as it may deem wise."

"In its resolution opposing the deposit insurance provisions of the bill, the meeting recommended an amendment to limit the maximum liability of any bank for any year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Katherine Howard Exline, Texas.
Miss Ela Hockaday, Texas.
Mrs. B. A. Scott, Wisconsin.
B. A. Scott, Wisconsin.
Carrie M. Dransfeld, Wisconsin.
Sarah L. Egleston, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Margaret R. Howell, California.
Ethel E. Poindexter, Mississippi.
Virginia M. Cullom, Maryland.
Mrs. Frank Markl, New Mexico.
Jim Markl, New Mexico.
Mrs. Beatrice B. Weissenburger, Iowa.
Mrs. Louise D. George, Texas.
Miss Nina Adams Cottle, Texas.
Raymond R. Howe, Connecticut.
Judith Lee Dismukes, New Hampshire.
Arthur M. Brown, Florida.
Mrs. Claude Douthit, New York.
Mrs. Helen C. Brockman, Pennsylvania.
Perin Shirley, Ohio.
Margaret D. Waddell, Ohio.
Verna Zamborsky, Ohio.
Edith C. Kuntz, Illinois.
Gertrude D. Mesenger, Florida.
Mrs. Katherine B. Van Voorhis, Iowa.
Amos Gowin, California.
Dora C. Gowin, California.
Edith Marrs, Texas.
Luby Catching, Texas.
Eunice Florence, Texas.
Evelyn Stallings, Texas.
Richard Byrd Lewis, California.
Eleanor Mitchell, Connecticut.
Lois Chambers, Pennsylvania.
Ruby J. Reader, Wisconsin.
Bertrude B Tinker, Ohio.
Mrs. B. Walter, Duncan, New York.
Robert E. Holmes, Massachusetts.
John Corsiglia Jr., Massachusetts.
Junior Lyons, Florida.
L. A. Ireland, California.
Gladys G. Engel, Massachusetts.
David Engel Massachusetts.
Constance Engel, Massachusetts.
Doris Engel, Massachusetts.
Donald Engel, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Jones, Missouri.
William Elliot Hunter, Missouri.
Noble Roland Jones, Missouri.
J. Herman B. Machon, Rhode Island.
Charles E Carpenter, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Harriet S. Leonard, New York.
W. C. Leonard, New York
Dorothy Kussmann, Missouri
Mrs. Helene C. Frost, Oklahoma.
Captain L. E. Frost, Oklahoma.
Mrs. Mabel Broderick, Connecticut.
Mrs. Josephine Broderick, Connecticut.
Mrs. Frank W. Cox, North Carolina.
Ethel Laurence Cox, North Carolina.
Frank W. Cox Jr., North Carolina.
Frank W. Cox, North Carolina
Milton A. Holmes, Massachusetts.
Mrs. L. A. Ballew, Tennessee.
L. A. Ballew, Tennessee.
Edmands Pevear Lingham Jr., Massachusetts.
Mrs. E. Brown, Ontario, Canada.
Alex Brown, Ontario, Canada.

Pacific Relations Institute Plans For Meeting in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Meeting for the first time on the western rim of the Pacific, the Institute of Pacific Relations, embracing all countries fronting on the Pacific Ocean, will meet in British Columbia on August 14 and proceed to Banff in the Canadian Rocky Mountains for a fortnight's conference.

More than 125 delegates are expected to attend the sessions, which will be devoted chiefly to such subjects as economic conflict and control, instruments for international adjustment, and problems of education. Mr. Charles F. Loomis, Honolulu, acting general secretary, is here to make preliminary preparations.

The countries to be represented are the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands and Great Britain, with unofficial observers from the League of Nations.

Mr. Jerome D. Green of New York, Woodrow Wilson professor of international politics at the University of Wales, is chairman of the Pacific council. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, of the Imperial University of Tokio, is chairman of the international research committee, and Dr. Hu Shih, of China, is chairman of the international program committee.

Diplomat Given Luncheon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Mr. Francis White, former Assistant Secretary of State, was tendered a luncheon yesterday by Latin-American diplomats at the Pan American Union. Mr. White, on several occasions, has represented the United States on the Board of the Pan American Union during the absence of the Secretary of State. Mr. White was recently appointed United States Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Rubber Mats From Old Tires Give Income to Unemployed

Kansas Men Find Way to Utilize Waste Material and at Same Time Provide Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAY CENTER, Kan.—The rubber mat business, begun here a few months ago when Mr. Ernest Gunter, former county clerk, and Mr. Robert Burns established a "factory" in the former's garage, is gaining nation-wide proportions.

The business was established in an effort to give employment and a means of livelihood to men out of work here. The mats, made from discarded automobile tires, are sold from door to door in the residence and business sections by the makers who are allowed to retain a greater part of the proceeds from sales.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Price of Jamestown, N. Y., came to Kansas a short time ago to interview Messrs. Gunter and Burns regarding the project, and they took back east with them several samples of the mats or rugs. Now the Wallaces have established a mat factory in Jamestown, a town of some 60,000 population, their idea of giving employment to those who need it being similar to the Kansas sponsors.

The factory plan is that the mats and rugs be made by individuals in their respective communities and thus more persons may be benefited through having work to do. Workmen thus employed derive something for their time and labor without making a large investment.

The mat-makers consist of a cutter which cuts the old tires into strips and a punching machine with an interchangeable double punch which measures and punches these strips at regular intervals. This punch also makes the spacing washers of the same material which are easily put together with galvanized wire.

The finished product comes in various sizes and shapes, depending upon the use to which it will be put. These uses include: Door mats, mats for car running boards, for use in halls, behind counters, for relief of feet when one is ironing, for hotel clerks behind counters for a greater part of the day, in cold storage plants, on tractors, combines, shower baths, in produce houses, boats—in fact, anywhere where a cushion, cleaner, or sure step is desired.

Individuals Must Rise to Peace Level, French Editor Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Public opinion within the nations must be educated to want peace if war is to be overcome, the politics institute at the University of Chicago, devoted this year to public opinion and world politics, was told yesterday by M. Jule Sauerwein, foreign editor of Paris Soir.

Moreover, the people of a nation must be free to do their own thinking and train themselves for peace, the French editor commented. He discounted the gain of order in a state if purchased by the loss of the individuality of the citizen. Danger he sensed there to the world's tranquillity.

"The science of thinking independently, of recognizing the truth and participating usefully in the leadership of the nations and the evolution of culture, is tragically urgent," declared the Parisian journalist. "The only way of progress through peace depends upon the awakening of the collective consciousness among the nations.

"If public opinion is not against war, no pact, treaties, nor conferences can be of any use.

"To train the nations to collective self-consciousness deserving the name of constructive and sound public opinion is the foremost duty of every man who exerts even a small influence in his community."

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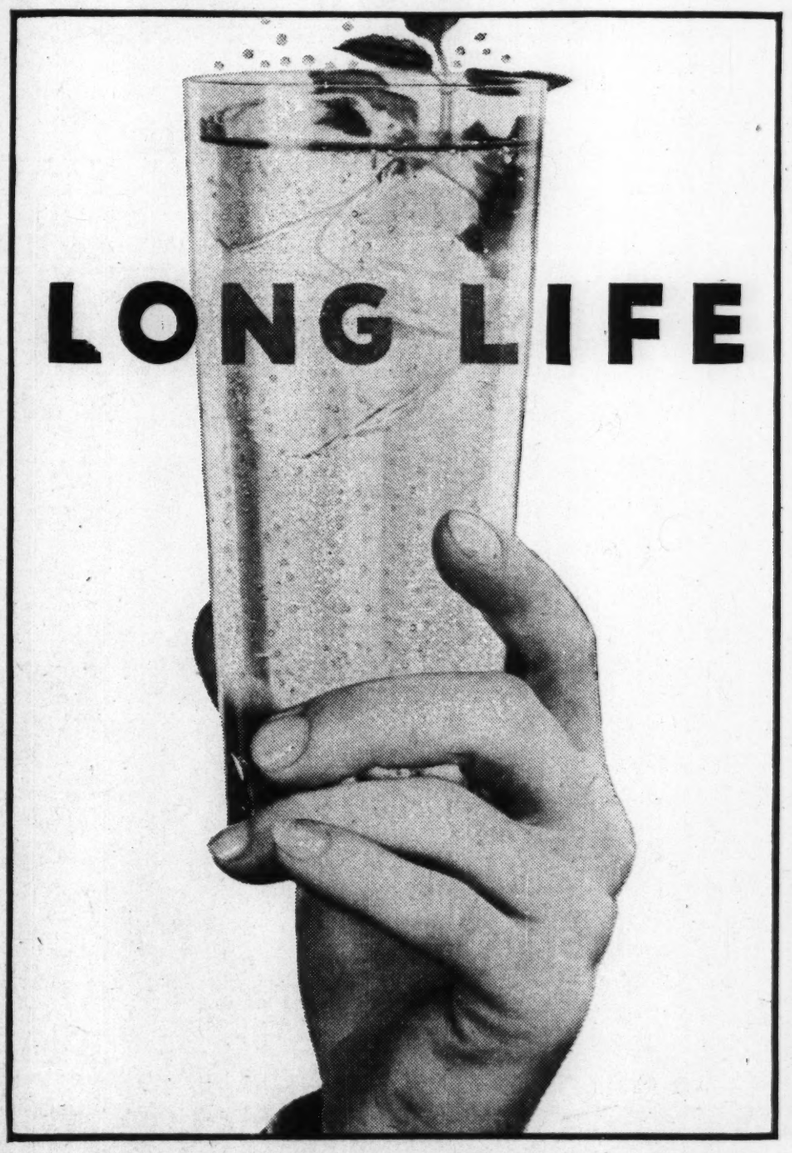

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The Young Folks' Page

Cinderella Cottage

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter III

CINDERELLA COTTAGE provided all of the advantages and adventures that Wetomachick Troop had anticipated, and more. Each day its happy owners found fresh delight in their Little House and made zestful plans for all sorts of interesting projects that were possible now they had a place of their very own in which to carry them out.

While experiencing a new kind of happiness in keeping their Little House immaculate and in preparing food for breakfast and supper meetings in the gay yellow and white kitchen, they were also making unprecedented progress in their merit badge work. When the cottage no longer demanded all of their spare time, they constructed an out-of-door fireplace (one of the Cook merit badge requirements) where they planned to have many a jolly picnic and campfire during summer vacation.

And then there came a meeting to which Wynn and Lynn arrived late, breathless and very serious looking with a piece of news that extinguished all their iridescent hopes and plans.

"Whatever in the world made you so late?" demanded Barbara, when the twins finally joined their companions. "Surely they haven't been trying you out for the Gypsy chorus all this time!"

"No," Wynn returned soberly. "We could have been on time if we had come directly here from the try-out—but we stopped on the way to see what had happened to Jule Martin."

"What made you think anything had happened to her?" Kewpie wanted to know. "She was in school this afternoon and she was perfectly all right as far as I could see."

"That was just it," returned Lynn. "She was at school—but she wasn't at the try-out. And she's the one member of the Glee Club with a voice that could do justice to those Gypsy Queen solos."

"And Miss Morris up and gave the part to Lynn," Wynn amplified.

"How perfectly marvelous! Why, Lynn—that means you can enter Ditri's summer class on a scholarship and have a chance at the radio audition in August. Aren't you thrilled!"

"I might have been if I hadn't happened to know how much Jule was counting on it," said Lynn. "And that the part would certainly have been given to her if she had been there."

Jule's Disappointment

"So we decided to stop at her house on the way here and see why she hadn't turned up," Wynn recounted. "We found her busily packing clothes and books, but we could tell that she had been crying. And when we asked her if anything had prevented her from coming to the try-out she said that they were moving to a ranch up in the mountains this week so she couldn't take part in the performance anyhow."

"Seems a queer time to move—just before the end of school," observed Sue.

"There's a reason," Lynn explained, "Jule's brother is out of work and they're forced to move because they aren't able to pay the rent and the landlord has some relatives who want the house at once."

"Couldn't the Martins move to a cheaper house here?" Midget wanted to know.

"You don't know this town in tourist season, Midge," said Barbara. "Rents always go up and small furnished houses are hard to get."

"Jule's brother, Leo, has the prospect of a job in the fall, but that will be too late for Ditri's class and the radio audition," Lynn continued. "And it means everything to Jule because it's her only opportunity to prepare for the radio work she hopes to make her profession. And she's so talented that it seems a shame she can't have her chance."

"But why the ranch?" demanded Barbara.

"They own it," Wynn replied. "It's one their uncle left them and of course they could live there without paying rent."

A Scout Solution

"Couldn't Jule's mother and brother go up to the ranch and Jule stay down here for the summer class?" suggested Kewpie.

"There'd be her room and board to pay for," Lynn explained. "And besides, she said her mother would need her help with the heavy ranch work."

"It certainly looks as though they could make use of a good turn or two," was Sue's comment.

"I wish we Scouts could do something for them."

"But what?"

"Can you suggest anything, Holly?"

"I shall wait and see if a nice Scouty solution doesn't occur to you without any suggestion from me," Holly smiled.

Wynn and Lynn looked from one another to their fellow Wetomachicks with a queer expression. Then Wynn drew a faltering breath.

"We—that is Lynn and I—well, we just couldn't help thinking that Cinderella Cottage would be the solution to all the Martin's problems," she blurted desperately. "That is—if you all were willing to offer it to them for the summer."

"Give up Cinderella Cottage!"

"When we've just begun to have such grand times in it!"

"We'd have to give up all our plans for the summer."

"Do we have to, Holly?" demanded Midget, aghast.

"Of course, you don't have to, Midget," Holly gravely assured the troop's youngest tenderfoot. "Scouts aren't supposed to do good turns because they are compelled to. They do them because they have a real desire to be of service. So it's entirely up to you Wetomachicks to decide whether you want to offer your little House to the Martins or not."

"It would be the Scoutlike thing to do, of course," said Kewpie thoughtfully.

"And do you suppose we'd really enjoy Cinderella Cottage if we knew Jule had lost her chance because we weren't willing to give it up?"

"And how would we feel when we repeated our promise to help other people at all times!"

"Perhaps you'd better have your patrol meetings now and talk it over," recommended Holly.

Wetomachick Troop's Decision

Somewhat later, two sober patrol leaders appeared at Court of Honor to report the decisions of their patrols.

"The Pioneers are in favor of offering Cinderella Cottage to the Martins for the summer," she announced.

"So are the Prospectors," said Barbara. "And we think you'd better make the offer, Holly, because you'll know just how."

"I can't begin to tell you how happy I shall be to do it," Holly glowed. "And I want to say for Wetomachick Troop that it has its heart as well as its merit badges in exactly the right place!"

Mrs. Martin accepted Holly's tactful offer of Cinderella Cottage and the assistance of Wetomachick Troop with almost pathetic gratitude. Jule (who was given the Gypsy Queen part after a private consultation between Lynn and Miss Morris) broke down and cried with joy and reviving hope. Leo, who had been struggling valiantly to keep the family's financial boat afloat, was profoundly though inarticulately appreciative.

June Days

It was a busy interval that followed. Between helping the Martins to get established in Cinderella Cottage and participating in a whirl of school-end activities, Wetomachick Troop for a time had little opportunity to be seriously affected by the temporary loss of its beloved Little House.

And then came long June days—and the acute realization of their own deprivation. They accepted it cheerfully and made a gallant effort to promote enthusiasm for their dreary storeroom meetings. But the restricted activities there seemed dull in contrast with their kaleidoscopic plans for summer adventures and achievements in their Little House.

They were all trying hard to think of some way to make their vacation seem glamorous and profitable, when Barbara and Sue received another mystifying message from their captain, calling a special meeting. But this time she made no mention of a treasure hunt.

"Why do you suppose she wants us to come for a special meeting?" wondered Midget as they hurried along once more to the storeroom.

"Perhaps some emergency community service," Barbara guessed.

But it wasn't! Holly met them with luminous eyes.

"How would you Wetomachicks like to go to camp?" she demanded without preamble.

"How would we like to go to Camp!" repeated Wetomachick Troop, wide-eyed and wondering. "Of course there isn't anything we'd like better. But where! When! How!

"One question at a time, my children!" laughed Holly. "The Martin's ideally situated mountain camp is WHERE. The moment arrangements can be completed and you are ready to go is WHEN. And by means of Leo Martin's truck is HOW!"

"This is so sudden!" Barbara gasped. "And incomprehensible. Won't you please give us a few details, Holly?"

A Delightful Surprise

"With the utmost pleasure," laughed Holly. "The Martins have so deeply appreciated Wetomachick Troop's good turn that they couldn't rest until they had discovered some way in which they could reciprocate. Last week Jule heard you Scouts wishing you could go to camp—and that happened to be the one wish they could fulfill. Their ranch is located high up in the mountains in a beautifully forested region that is simply perfect for a camp site. The ranch house is amply furnished for our use and pure spring water is close at hand. Leo will supply transportation. And we can earn enough for camp equipment by holding another food sale. So all that remains to be done is the perfecting of plans, the completing of arrangements and the packing up to go!"

Wetomachick Troop was thrilled. Camp had long been one of its most cherished dreams. And now, incredibly, it was coming true.

"Isn't it funny about good turns," observed Wynn.

"Funny, how?" Kewpie inquired.

"They so often act like boomerangs," was Wynn's rejoinder. "We give up our Little House as a good turn. And the good turn turned around and came back to us as a camp."

"Camp is certainly the nicest kind of boomerang that could possibly happen to Wetomachick Troop this summer," decided Barbara.

And eleven elated Wetomachicks were unanimous in that happy conviction.

Things to Make From Many Lands

Italian Rust Printing

PERHAPS you have generally thought of rust as being a nuisance, something that creeps over things that ought to be smooth and bright, or fixes itself indelibly on linens. Yet there are people living near the shores of the Adriatic, on the northeastern coast of Italy, who today, as they have done for centuries past, use rust as a decorative art.

Tablecloths, bedspreads, curtains, and even coverings for the oxen that work in the fields or about the farms, are decorated in this way, and at a recent exhibition of arts and crafts held in Florence, beautiful specimens of this work were shown.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Attractive Luncheon Cloth With Italian Rust Printing.

The method of "rust" printing is quite simple. First soak some old bits of iron, or iron filings if you have them, in water until a solution of the right consistency is produced, and the water is a lovely rust-red tone. Now get a piece of coarse, unbleached cotton or linen of creamy tint which harmonizes well with the reddish-brown of the rust, and when you have chosen, or made, the design you are going to use, everything is ready for the printing.

There are two methods by which the printing may be done. The first is by cutting the pattern on a woodblock and taking your print from this. This is a convenient method when the pattern is a small one and has to be repeated over the whole surface of the cloth. The portion of the design which is to remain white must be cut away, while the pattern which is to take the rust and transfer it to the material is left. When the cutting-out process is finished, dip the surface of the wood into the rusty water and stamp it onto the material.

The other method is to cut the pattern in stout paper—such as house decorators use for cutting stencils—and stencil it onto the material. And now it is the design which must be cut away so that, when the stencil is laid on the material, the color will fill up the empty spaces, while the paper will protect the surface of those parts which are to remain white.

Pin the stencil and material carefully onto a board or smooth table with drawing pins before applying the color, so that it cannot possibly slip and thus blur the outlines. Then take a stiff, round stencil brush, and dab the color into the spaces with smart, downward taps.

You may find it best to experiment at first with small pieces of material and simple designs until you can judge for yourself the right strength and consistency of the "rust," and for this purpose two pieces of linen, about 10 inches square, which will make up into a handbag, will be found suitable. After the design has been printed on each square, stitch them neatly together. Then take a folded strip for the handle and print a length of the design upon it. Sew it firmly to the two side seams, and a charming and original bag for books, or other uses, will be the result.

A luncheon or tea cloth, with table napkins to match, the edges of which are either fringed or hemstitched, makes a lovely gift and will stand endless washing. If fringed, bind the edge with a half feather stitch in gold or russet thread to prevent raveling.

When you have become quite at home with this method of decoration, you will think of all kinds of things that can be made beautiful by applying this old method of Italian "rust" printing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

HOME WORK IS FUN WITH A PAL CLOSE BY

This English Schoolgirl Finds That Her Pet Canary Is Quite a Good Companion When She Is Busy With Her Home Work. He Is Certainly Doing His Best to Make Her Keep an Eye on the Book.

Books of Travel And Adventure

HERE are offered for your reading four books, evidence to sustain the truth of Thoreau's words, "Time is but a stream to fish in." They range in time, from pre-history and mythology to the present, and in space, from Valhalla to Australia and round the world again to Java. The fishing has been good.

Back of Time, by M. I. Ross. New York: Harper. $2.

For the clear enjoyment to be derived from them, I'm suggesting two books. The first, "Back of Time," possesses an innate cheer and humor that, undeterred by desert or fire, pervades it. Tony Peel is accompanying his father and two assistants on an expedition to Australia to collect specimens and make a scientific report on the nature of the country. On shipboard, on the way out, Tony, in an endeavor to be helpful, caught a sooty albatross, and then in dismay and after a struggle because his change of heart was not understood by the bird, set him free. The scratches counted little against the recompense of seeing the bird's smoothly beautiful take-off from the swell of a wave.

Some of the chapters are in the form of letters Tony writes back to his mother. The educational bits were inserted for the benefit of his small sister, still in kindergarten. She needed, Tony felt, an extra amount of education because she was so pretty!

One had not clearly realized what a fascinating and utterly contrary country Australians live in. Among other peculiarities was the lake that in times of high wind moved to another place. There were queer prehistoric animals and trees, not to forget the native people. Tony comes to the conclusion that he is "not surprised about anything in Australia. . . . It runs right to extremes if you give it half a chance."

Hardships there are in plenty, but accounts of them and of lesser irritations are not allowed an undue proportion of space as: when Tony and his wild horse, George, were endeavoring to rescue a fossil from an advancing grass fire. Everything was intent on escape; but "even in their haste the flies greeted George and Tony with delight; each felt there was time for just one more bite before hurrying on to safety."

We find, as we leave him, that Tony has his heart's desire. As a guerdon he has been given his explorer-father's gray leather jacket that, according to Tony, "had the most wonderful dirt in the world on it—from everywhere—Alaska, Africa, Mongolia."

Rika, by Adèle De Leeuw. Illustrated by Cateau De Leeuw. New York: Macmillan. $2.

Two sisters, Adèle De Leeuw and Cateau De Leeuw, have written and illustrated "Rika," the second book, to be read especially for enjoyment. At the feast of Sinterklaas in Holland, with all the family present and hilarious over the fun and anonymous gifts, Rika Van Buren, after searching all over the house for it in a treasure hunt, received the following as a gift: "You are invited to spend several months in Java in the spring. R. S. V. P." As if anyone would not thankfully answer and accept such an invitation.

Throughout the trip, Rika exercised her talent for sketching and painting in water colors with an unlooked for and almost marvelous result. The most unusual of the interesting friends she found was a little Javanese princess, the daughter of a regent. While she loved and wore the traditional dress of her countrywomen, she was at the same time studying law.

With Rika, we can get lost ashore in Singapore. Not so difficult, that. We can eat mangosteens, the fruit that no one has adequately described. We can go through the batik factory where women work with their brown babies playing around them.

And while we would not want to miss the exciting climb to the crater, nor the audience at the Sultan's Court, we would love, as did Rika and her uncle, the children at the Lake of Bagendit. Funny fat babies from two to eight years old, dressed in assorted costumes of their own choosing, danced in perfect accord with the music of the ankloeng orchestra. Each baby's dance, however, was an individual affair, executed with no attention to the performance of the other dancers.

Rolling Wheels, by Katherine Grey. Boston: Little Brown. $2.

The entire Lambert family with their relatives left Indiana one day, with all their goods and possessions, in strange covered wagons to begin the long overland trip to California. "Rolling Wheels" is the account of that migration.

From the little white-haired grandmother to Betsy and her brother, Jerd, erect and stiff with pride over the fact that he was to drive one of the ox teams, they were looking forward with joy and anticipation to their "Promised Land." Only mother was sorry to leave their fertile farm, the result of years of work. But, being a mother, and perceiving the great desire of the others, she gave up her fears and worked as hard or harder than they in preparation.

While this is a book for the entire family, it is directed to the younger people; so Jerd and Betsy have the most prominent places. An excellent work, well done, was the successful attempt of Jerd and Betsy with their oxen to lead the entire train across the rising waters of the South Fork of Platte River. The children had made friends with their oxen; they trusted them and expected them to obey.

But the "thrilling" circumstance was the guard of honor, the Royal Escort, given the wagon train as they left Fort Laramie by the Sioux Indians. Three hundred mounted braves dressed in buckskin suits, beaded and fringed, with eagle feathers on their heads, accorded their highest honor to these white people. For a while the Indians rode slowly and quietly in single file on either side of the wagon train. Suddenly the ponies broke into a gallop and went on in double file, "a long lovely spectacle of eagle feathers moving ahead."

Then the lines stopped, drew apart facing each other on opposite sides of the road, while the wagons moved slowly between the royal columns. Each Indian, as a sign of friendship, held between his lips a green twig. Passing down the rows of men and horses, the white men removed their hats and held them to their breasts, until coming to the end of the lane of friendship, they raised their hats high in final salute to their red brothers of the plains.

Sons of the Volsung, by Dorothy G. Hosford. New York: Macmillan. $2.

"Sons of the Volsung," by Dorothy G. Hosford, tells of the days when the world was young. Most of you are familiar, because of Wagner's opera, with the Germanic legend, the Nibelungenlied. This is the older Norse version, in a prose that moves in symmetry and beauty, that glides and soars like a hawk in the sunshine of a spring mid-morning. The fine illustrations of Frank Dobias repeat the effect. We do not feel for these heroes a simple friendliness, but rather an admiration tinged by aloofness.

Brynhild, who had been Odin's Victory Wafter, in talking to Sigurd, the mightiest Volsung of them all, expressed that which is the heart of the whole legend: "The evil days of the world are born of the malice and cowardice of men; but the fair days of the earth, when the sun shines and good is brought forth, they are fashioned of daring deeds and the eager hearts of love."

Long before Sigurd added to the glory of the Volsung name, there is told much else of importance—the long enduring effort put forth by Sigmund, to whom Odin gave the Sword of Branstock, and Sigmund's sister, Signy the Fairer than Fair, both of whom spent their lives in reviving and holding high the honor of the Volsungs that had almost been eclipsed by the sly craftiness and greed of their enemies.

G. S.

The Beggar and the King

IN OLDEN days, before matches were invented, a King and his retinue traveling to London were overtaken by a terrible storm. Fortunately there was an old, deserted farmhouse near by, and they all ran to it for shelter.

When it was apparent that they would have to stay the night, two bowmen went out and soon brought back a deer. In an old bin in the farmhouse a few handfuls of wheat still remained, and this wheat was crushed into flour between two flat stones. There was water aplenty to make it into cakes, but alas, when cakes and meat had been prepared for cooking, though there was plenty of steel in the weapons of the knights and the trappings of their chargers, not a single piece of flint was to be found in the whole party. And in those days, without flint and steel it was impossible to start a fire.

The King and all his Counselors consulted together, but they could think of no way to make a fire. And then the door burst open, and a bedraggled, soaking beggar darted in and slammed the door against the rain.

"Ho, Sirrah!" cried the King. "Hast a flint and steel?"

"Aye! That I have!" replied the beggar.

"Then thou art greater this day than the King and all his Counselors!" said His Majesty. "Light the royal fire!"

"The King?" The beggar stared amazed, then snatched off his hat. "A thousand pardons, Sire, for having—"

"A truce to thy tongue, varlet!" snapped the King. "Out with thy flint and steel, so that we may have warmth and food."

And in a few minutes, with flint and steel and tinder, the beggar kindled a fire, and the flames roared merrily up the chimney, and the cakes were set baking on the hearth, and great joints were roasting on the spit. And by royal command, the beggar was given the place nearest the fire that he might dry his wet clothing.

And when the feast was over, the King called the beggar to him.

"The humblest service is often as important as the greatest!" he said. "What reward wilt thou, Sirrah, for thy service this day? Lands? Money? A knighthood?"

"Nay, Sire!" replied the beggar. "Such things would only bring me grief and worry. An' it please Your Majesty, I would have it written on a parchment that I be free to come and go the length and breadth of the land to enjoy myself without let or hindrance. Then will I have something to give me pleasure as long as I live. Food I can work for. Money I can earn. But when I would enjoy the green fields and the shady forests and the rippling brooks and the blue skies, someone is forever bidding me begone."

"Well chosen, Sirrah!" replied the King. "So it shall be!"

Then up leaped the Jester. "Hark ye! Hark ye!" he cried.

The King and all his Counselors
They couldn't light a fire.
It took an humble beggarman
To serve the King's desire;
So everywhere within the land,
To go he shall be free.
Let no man stop or hinder him.
It is the Royal decree.

And so it was written, and the Royal Seal affixed, and the beggar departed to enjoy himself without let or hindrance; which you may be sure he did.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

The Mail Bag

Marysville, Ohio

Dear Editor:

The scene that I am now witnessing is a very beautiful one, for what could be more beautiful than an early spring sunset? Old Sol is going down in a bed of glory tonight. As red as fire, and reflecting all of his glory in the sky, and to all of the world. I am sitting on a hill, and the reflection is shining on a little brook running beneath my feet. The pussy-willows stand out distinctly against the red sky, and the cows are coming up from pasture. It is all such a peaceful scene—tranquil and beautiful. The lowing of the cows as they come up the path—my dog's sharp bark, as she nips the heels of some laggard. She will drive them up to the barnyard gate, and then her work for the evening will be done. Then she will come back for me, and we will go to the house together. A farmer's life is a wonderful one.

Old Sol is now going down. He will come up bright and shining again tomorrow morning, and I wonder what are the scenes that he will witness while I sleep. Here comes my dog, Tyke, back for me. We will walk back to the house together, and then perhaps I shall read for awhile.

I hope that a number of girls near my age (16) will be interested enough in my country and me to send a letter. With best wishes to all Mail Baggers, from an Ohio "corrie." Betty D.

Claresholm, Alta., Canada.

Dear Editor:

We live on a small cattle ranch in the foothills about 40 miles from the Rocky Mountains. I have lived in the hills all my life, and love them so much that I would not care to live on the prairie.

Usually we have a great deal of snow here in winter, banks of which lie in the coulees and depressions until late in the spring; but in summer the hills are quite pretty, clad in their dress of green.

About three miles from my home are the timbered foothills. A part of them is visible from here, including three peaks which I find to be a good landmark when on my occasional visits to the plains. The chief kinds of timber are pine, spruce and fir trees, but when the other trees take on their various autumn hues they look very pretty against the greenish-blue of the evergreens. Few things do I enjoy more than our expeditions to the timber.

I will gladly correspond with girls near my age, 14, especially with those accustomed to life on a ranch.

Cecile de F.

Austin, Texas

Dear Editor:

I have read letters in the Mail Bag and have enjoyed them more than I can say. By reading the Mail Bag we come in contact with happy thoughts from the four corners of the world.

I am sorry to say that I have not noticed many letters from Texas in the Mail Bag. As a native of Texas I love her very dearly. Texas will celebrate her one hundredth birthday in 1936.

Th Wren library of the University of Texas, which is located in Austin, has a very rare collection of old manuscripts concerning the early government of Texas. Some of these manuscripts date as far back as 1529. On the ceiling of this library are the seals of the larger universities of the world.

Austin is known as the City of the Violet Crown. The city lies in the center of a cup formed by the most beautiful hills I have ever seen.

My especial hobby is photography. I should like to exchange pictures or snapshots of historical places of interest with any girls anywhere.

I want to express my appreciation for the Monitor and also for the Mail Bag. Margaret Grace R.

Palmyra, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

It is very much my desire to become acquainted with someone who may for some reason be unable to go about as freely as I. There are so many beautiful, living things which we on the outside have an opportunity to appreciate if we will but seek them out. I love to watch the flowers as they come out, each in its turn. Tiny bud—larger bud—then the blossom. Most of my watching is from a bus window, as I go to and from work each day.

We see and hear of so many acts of kindness, thoughtfulness and loyalty among people and between mankind and animals or between animals themselves. One of our greatest writers said, "All the world is a stage," and I find that it is. There is so much we can learn and enjoy from observation. Often I find myself laughing over the recollection of some amusing happening.

We all have so much that we can share with one another, and I should like to both write to and sometimes visit a "shut-in"—that is, if I hear from one who lives in South Jersey or Philadelphia. I hope to find a friend who likes hymns and also would like me to read to them.

My interests are people, animals, birds, all things beautiful—interesting paintings, travel and music, especially organ music.

Margery B. A.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Esther H. (15), Southport, Eng. — Especially from South America, Mexico, and Scandinavian countries.

Florence G. (15), Westfield, N. J.—Especially from abroad.

Ailsa W., Blenheim, New Zealand—From 16 to 18-year-old correspondents.

Jessye C. (17), Collinsville, Okla. — Interested in dancing and dramatics.

From Boys

Joe R. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.

Carl D. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in politics, stamps, and traveling.

Over 20

Bennett B., Altadena, Calif.—Interested in radio research. From abroad, especially from Hawaii.

Wellman G., San Antonio, Texas—Interested in photography and travel. Especially from New England.

Barbara L., Los Angeles, Calif.—From abroad.

This delicious, nourishing food-drink makes a big hit with guests

—AND IT'S IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

THE next time you have visitors serve them Cocomalt—the delicious, chocolate flavor food-drink. Nutritious, wholesome, refreshing—it makes an instant hit with everyone. And you can serve Cocomalt freely—for it is in keeping with your highest principles and ideals.

And Cocomalt is easy to prepare. Just mix it with milk—hot or cold—and it's ready to serve.

Of course Cocomalt isn't just a "party" drink. Hundreds of Monitor readers drink Cocomalt regularly at meals and between meals. It's so delicious and nourishing! And how children love its smooth, creamy, chocolate flavor! There's no problem to get youngsters to drink milk when you mix it with Cocomalt. They can't get enough of it!

Furthermore, Cocomalt adds 70% more food energy nourishment to milk when made as directed. Every glass a child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk.

Special Trial Offer—Send Coupon

Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk hot or cold. ½-lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. family size. Sold at all grocery stores. Or send coupon and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) for generous trial can. R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.

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Send me a trial can of Cocomalt. I am enclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.

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CAMP SANGAMON for Boys
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 6-9 yrs. Pioneers 10-16 yrs. Free Booklet.
MR. and MRS. L. E. SMITH, Pittsford, Vt.

TOSEBO CAMP FOR BOYS
23rd year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building, Swimming Instruction, Sports. Conducted trip to World's Fair included. Moderate rate. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

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13TH SEASON
A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn part of tuition. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Sunny Hills
The doorway to nature's playground where love and happiness abound. Camp for little children from infancy to teens. Swimming, riding, dancing, creative arts. Separate nursery unit of unusual character. 9 miles from Wilmington. School under same management. Catalog. MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN, P. O. Box M-293, Wilmington, Del.

CAMPS for BOYS and GIRLS

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports. Dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to places of interest. Swings, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reduced rates. Write for Bulletin. Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Sea Pines Camp for Girls
27th Year
Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box M Brewster, Mass.

The Home Forum

The Ship "Susan Fearing"

A LITHOGRAPHED advertising card, an old diary, a photograph, two old books, and part of a set of flowered Genoese china—these are the raw materials of my story.

Shortly after the middle of the last century, when American clipper ships—the most beautiful craft ever fashioned by the hand of man—were bearing the American flag over the seven seas and racing around Cape Horn to golden California, the ship *Susan Fearing* was built, launched, and christened in South Boston. Trim and proud in every line of her, swift and seaworthy, she has nevertheless failed to get her name into any of the lists of famous clipper ships of that era which I have thus far seen. Yet she once held a transatlantic record and of her existence I have ample proof.

Captain Newcomb (I think his first name was Hiram) was her skipper and part owner. The other owner was my maternal grandfather, James Fearing, and it was his eldest daughter Susan who christened the ship and whose name it bore.

I have a charming tinted photograph of Susan with her twin sisters, one of whom was my mother. The art of photography must have been in its early stages then. Susan was a handsome girl of nineteen, with round cheeks and clear eyes. Her hair was parted in the middle and brushed smoothly back over her ears. She wore hoop skirts and a dress of green plaid silk, cut low across her plump shoulders. In the winter of 1861-62, accompanied by Mrs. Newcomb, her two sons, Fred and Ned, a nurse named Jane, a dog, and a cat, Susan was taken to London on one of the ship's earliest voyages—possibly her maiden trip across the Atlantic—and during this voyage Susan kept a diary.

A year later the *Susan Fearing* had joined the Cape Horn fleet and an advertising card was posted in New York, showing the clipper's graceful prow at a dock on which was depicted an animated scene of men, horses and wagons, boxes and bales, accompanied by the following announcement:

Merchants' Express Line of Clipper Ships
For San Francisco.
None but A 1 fast sailing vessels loaded in this line.
The Elegant A 1 Clipper Ship
SUSAN FEARING
H. Newcomb, Commander, is rapidly loading at Pier 9, E. R.
This magnificent vessel is one of Paul Curtis' best and is only one year old. Has made the trip from London to New York in 19 days, beating everything sailing with her. She is fitted up in splendid order for the voyage to San Francisco and will sail very promptly.
Randolph M. Cooley, 118 Water St.

Susan never went to San Francisco; she never went to Paris, as she had hoped to do; but in 1865 Captain Newcomb brought back from Genoa a beautiful set of china which he presented to her as a wedding present and a part of which I proudly possess.

* * *

The trip that Susan took was not a fast one. Her diary complains of head winds both going and returning. The *Susan Fearing* left New York on December fourth and arrived in London over a month later and the return trip also took over a month. Susan found it a bit tedious and said so. The weather was surprisingly pleasant until they neared the coast of Ireland, when a gale set the ship rolling alarmingly.

Susan's diary is filled with the small happenings of ship-board life and with wondering about the folks at home. She was a little homesick, one may infer, though she stoutly denied it. She wondered how the war was progressing and expressed a longing for the *Boston Journal*. She mentions the things that struck her as remarkable—the Gulf Stream, a British frigate and other passing ships, a school of small whales, Christmas at sea. The ship was furnished with a new library and Susan spent much time in reading; she mentions "Great Expectations," "Europe and the East," "Alone," "Childe Harold," and "Souvenirs of Travel" by Madame le Vert.

At last they sighted Eddystone Light and on the night of January tenth the twinkling lights of Hastings. Then Dover, the pilot, London. "Here we are," she wrote on January thirteenth, "in the Victoria Docks, London. Is it possible! The time we have spent on the ocean seems nothing now that we are here. We arrived at Gravesend last evening where we anchored for the night. It rained and was very wet on the decks, but I could not mind that then, as it did seem so good to see the lights along the coast and know we were so near our destination. I never shall forget the scene of last night, and such a busy, lively one for Sabbath evening—ships all around us as far as we could see, with their red and green lights, and we heard a chime of bells from the shore which did sound beautifully on the water. And there I stood, on the quarter deck, trying to realize where I was." Oh, the capacity of youth to feel wonder!

They made their home on ship-board for two weeks and then took lodgings in Commercial Road and later in Maddox Street. And the sight-seeing they did! The shops, the Thames and its bridges, St. Paul's, the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor's mansion, the Royal Exchange, the Crystal Palace, the Zoölogical Gardens, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. James's Park, Buckingham Palace, Green Park, the Thames Tunnel, Hyde Park, the Opera House, Drury Lane Theater—these are some of the wonders that Susan saw, together with "a street they call Piccadilly." She was tremendously impressed, but she did not like London weather.

* * *

On February twentieth they left Gravesend for home. Susan was eager to get back. She read Macaulay's "History of England" and some of Byron, but time moved too slowly. They entered New York Harbor at last, on March twenty-second, and four days later Susan was at home.

One brief entry in the diary interests me because of two other relics of the ship *Susan Fearing* in my possession. On March first she wrote: "Have been writing the ship's name in all the books in the library this morning and numbering them." This library must have been a rather unusual one for a sailing vessel of that day, judging by the books that Susan read and the two that I own. One of these bears the number 38 in Susan's hand. It was published in 1859 by Ticknor & Fields of Boston; and, though the plum-colored cloth and gold lettering of its binding have faded somewhat, it is still in an excellent state of preservation. Its complete title reads as follows: "A Yacht Voyage. Letters from High Latitudes, being Some Account of a Voyage in the Schooner Yacht *Foam*, 85 O. M., to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen, in 1856. By Lord Dufferin."

This Lord Dufferin, I find, became later something of a personage in Great Britain—Governor-General of Canada, Ambassador to Russia, Viceroy of India, and whatnot. At this time, however, he was a young adventurer, with a zest for exploration and a decided literary gift, and these letters were apparently written to his mother, Lady Dufferin, a noted ong writer in her day and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

I began the reading of Lord Dufferin's account of his unusual voyage with some fear that it might prove to be dull, but my mind was soon disabused of that suspicion. Gifted with a keen sense of humor, an equally keen power of observation, a background of historical lore, and the pen of a picturesque writer he produced one of the best sea stories I have ever read. In those days Arctic expeditions had fallen far short of the Pole and Lord Dufferin sailed uncharted seas. His vivid descriptions of Iceland will long remain in my memory. Though an old book, and possibly a rare one, it is, like all genuine literature, ageless.

* * *

The other book was published in 1860 by J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, and is entitled "Biography of Self-Taught Men, with an Introductory Essay by B. B. Edwards." The life stories are told of forty-odd men once doubtless known to fame, but now for the most part forgotten. I have no idea who B. B. Edwards was, but his introductory essay is the best part of the book. He said many wise things in it, as true today as they were in 1860, which I have no space to quote. In conclusion he said: "It is the extension of the empire of the mind which we need. It is the cultivation of the domestic graces and accomplishments. It is intellectual and moral glory after which we must aspire. We must attain the enviable honor of being an intellectual and religious naton." I like to think that Susan read and pondered over that.

But to return once more to her diary, the most delightful feature of which, to me, is the naïveté with which she contrasted London with Boston to the detriment of the former. "I realize more and more," she wrote, "the magnitude of this city. There is too much of it. I cannot say I like it and shall not try to." All through the diary this sentiment creeps in. "Of all the mud I ever saw, London mud is the worst." "They have no fires in the churches here." "The Duke of Wellington's house has a very inferior appearance from the outside." "What a pity London cannot have more sun, to make it look as it ought." "I am tired of jolting over London roads, but that we have to do, to get anywhere." "Mrs. N. and I have talked of going to work and scrubbing St. Paul's, but we have concluded it would not be a bit of use; 'twould soon be black again. It is too large, I think."

Honest, provincial Susan! After all her travels, she liked Boston best. Perhaps some of us are like that still.

WALTER A. DYER.

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A Family Scene in Sárköa, Hungary

In Bewick's Native Northumberland

In places are to be found in all the rest of England so striking and so varied in aspect as Bewick's native county. The energy of London itself seems to throb in Newcastle amid its smoke, in its clash of eager politics, in its ringing labouring streets, while beyond the city spreads the long sea-coast with its old castles and fastnesses, and the fishing-ports, with their quaint wynds and gables, guarded by certain white-winged legions that go flying and flashing out to sea from the shores and rocks where they have built their nests. Further inland lie the wide moors that divide England from Scotland, and the sturdy farms and stone cottages, the strong towers and pigeon-cotes that have for centuries defied the assaults of the foe, be he wrapped in storm or in tartan. Fragrant clover fields scent the air, crossed by the broad highroads which the Romans first made, and which run by the fields and coppices whence the russet game-birds start at the sound of footsteps.

The Romans no longer come marching along the roads, but an army of tramps flying from work still passes continually; and along with the tramps come the Northumbrians themselves, with droves of cattle, and with great hay-carts loaded and guarded by their stately waggoners. Beyond the track is that sense of space, of fresh winds which Bewick loved, and which one seems to find again as one looks at his designs.

To drive along the crowding streets and to step into Bewick's gallery in the Natural History Museum in Newcastle, is like stepping suddenly out of noise and smoke and rattle into some green grove where the birds are singing. It is a fairy exhibition alive with grace and meaning. The originals of his engravings hang all round the gallery in delicate studies and suggestions, and they certainly have a special charm which seems unattainable in their reproduction, although the intention and sentiment happily are reproduced in his delightful books. The sketches themselves are indescribably delicate and finely felt; he takes a nib dipped in colour, a fine hair-brush, a tiny scrap of paper, and behold a whole scene of sylvan life rises up. . . .

Bewick's memoirs, which are less known than they deserve to be, are ingenuous and most convincing, set to the accompaniment of shrewd and delightful drawings. Bewick was a son of the soil if ever there was one, and Northumberland must seem to many of us a more beautiful place when we think of his happy life-long pilgrimage among its moors, of his patient wanderings in winter time and summer time, of his love for it all. His serene and observant eyes absorbed the light from the land while he listened to the voices everywhere; from the ditches and hedges, from the rustling trees from the rushing streams. Above all he realized the elements of life in still life, and of humanity in that natural life in which he delighted.—From "Blackstick Papers," by LADY RITCHIE. (Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers, New York and London.)

In Guernsey

The heavenly bay, ringed round with
cliffs and moors,
Storm-stained ravines, and crags
that lawns inlay,
Soothes as with love the rocks whose
guard secures
The heavenly bay.

O friend, shall time take even this
away,
This blessing given of beauty that
endures,
This glory shown us not to pass but
stay?

Though sight be changed for memory, love ensures
What memory, changed by love to
sight, would say—
The word that seals for ever mine
and yours,
The heavenly bay. . . .

My heart springs first and plunges,
ere my hand
Strike out from shore; more close
it brings to me,
More near and dear than seems my
fatherland,
My mother sea.

Across and along, as the bay's
breadth opens, and o'er us
Wild autumn exults in the wind,
swift rapture and strong
Impels us, and broader the wide
waves brighten before us
Across and along.

The whole world's heart is uplifted
and knows not wrong;
The whole world's life is a chant
to the sea-tide's chorus;
Are we not as waves of the water,
as notes of the song?

—ALGERNON SWINBURNE. Poems.

TO AND FRO on the flagged stones of the courtyard of Sárköa, this mother is rocking her baby. Presently he will settle down and go to sleep, as all Hungarian babies do, in the sunshine, but, just for this moment, he needs her gentle, quieting hand.

The wooden cradle in which the child lies is not of ordinary Hungarian design. Such cradles are seen only in the village of Sárköa, and are cherished there as valuable family possessions. Many of them were made in olden times by the father of the family, who painted the brightly colored design at the head with his own hand and handed his work down to the generations until, growing too old to be of further use, it must be supplanted by a new cradle, painted in similar colorings, for the latest child.

As soon as the baby has settled to sleep, the mother will slip quietly into the house—leaving the dog, who is an essential part of every Hungarian family, on guard. Perhaps she will return with her embroidery and sit sewing, her toe on the rocker, her swift needle passing in and out of her material with its colored threads and wools.

When the moment comes for the mother to go out to the fields to work with the rest of the family, the wooden cradle will be abandoned and, in place of it, two forked poles will be planted firmly in the ground which, carrying a sheet stretched between them, will hold the child safely until the return home.

The Little People of the Stream

Running along the edge of the wood, the brook keeps one bank free for meadow land. And here, in April, the dainty cuckoo flowers blow, nodding across the water to the primroses. Where the bracken marches in among the gray beech boles, they nestle between the bronze wreckage of broken fronds and stems.

Today there are neither cuckoo flowers nor primroses, but in one of the little grassy bays which the brook has carved out of the meadow is the butt of a giant oak, sawn off just above the ground. It is pleasant, in the midday heat, to sit here among the springing willow wands and flowering summer grasses, watching and listening to the murmur of the water as it slips over the gravelly shallows.

What magic there is in the course of a brook, and what countless opportunities for the nature lover! All the wild life of neighboring woods and fields drifts thitherward, and the mud or sand records clearly the wanderings of tiny feet. Here is the mark of the moorhen, the track of a fox, the imprint of a water rat, of a thrush, of a heron. The stream is a happy highway for many little wild folk, ceaselessly traveling up and down from the quieter reaches of the wood. Even the cattle love the water. There are three cows standing here now in the limpid pool, their backs dappled with sun and shadow, their tails swishing gently.

It is pleasant to close one's eyes and listen to the eager little wood sounds. The tiny hum of insects, the lazy drone of bees, make a network of drowsy sound in which the song of the water is caught and tangled. And how the birds call!

There is the soft sound of the greenfinches — "dwee, dweee, dweeee,"—long, wheezing and caressing; the thin, flutelike cry of the water hens as they paddle up and down the rushes; the tiny singing voices of the goldfinches as they splash in the shallows, until every golden feather glistens and their pink crests shine; the cooing of the wood pigeons—a husky, sobbing sound that seems to sink into the languorous stillness and lose itself after a while; and, above all, the calling of an enraptured thrush, hidden somewhere away in the arcades of green. Other bird voices are but a background against which this voice stands out. Liquid and golden, clear as the water that runs over the stones below, it seems an intangible part of the moving tracery of sun and shadow.

Walk quietly along this grassy ledge and, under the bank, among the twining roots of a hazel clump, you will come upon the nest of a pied wagtail, most delicately woven of grass and roots matted firmly together. Not long ago it boasted five grayish-white eggs, finely speckled with gray and dark brown. Now it is empty, but the family is not far distant; for the father bird is up in the meadow where the sun lies brilliant on the grass, while the mother bird is paddling along in the stony shallows with the children. With their black and white plumage, they make the most charming picture against the silver brown of the water and the deep green of brambles, rushes and undergrowth, gold-disked with sunbeams.

Near the pond end of the stream, there is a moorhen's nest in the undergrowth overhanging the water. It is a mere platform of flags, rushes and grasses, above which the young fledglings can sometimes be seen perched on a down-bent branch, fluffing out their dark feathers into black balls. What fascinating creatures they are, these moorhens! At a distance they look black, but at closer quarters head, neck and underparts prove to be slate gray, while the upper parts are brown with a white stripe along the side and under the tail.

Where the brook enters the pond, it is spanned by a bridge. Here the water spiders vanish like shadows when one leans over the sun-splashed depths, and the "water boatmen" paddle lazily with their heads turned upstream. Here, too, the "pond-skaters" dart up to every speck of débris as it comes whirling out of the culvert; and among the pebbles under the arches lurk the "miller's thumbs," hiding behind the scattered boulders, their large, broad heads buried ostrich-fashion in the sand, and their comparatively tiny tails still showing. Every now and again they alter their position, darting across the stream like streaks of silver.

Here the water flows swiftly in a deep, clear-cut channel, there it scoops out a basin or splashes over dark stones into a pool; now it trickles like gleaming silver over mossy steps of tree roots, now thunders over a ledge of standstone. Yes, there is joy in a brook.

Resisting Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES said, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." That Jesus himself resisted the devil, that is, evil, the adversary, error of every sort, cannot be doubted in the face of the overwhelming evidence presented in the Scriptures. According to the Biblical record, he resisted and overcame all manner of temptation, conquered sin, disease, and lack, and proved himself victorious over the belief of death.

What, it may be asked, was Jesus' method of resisting and overcoming evil; what was the power he utilized in destroying the error which he enjoined his followers also to oppose? Christian Science offers a rational answer to this question. It is to the effect that Jesus had a clear recognition of the utter unreality of evil; that he understood its seeming power to be derived from the belief in a power apart from God, good. Understanding clearly the allness of God and the perfection of man created in His image and likeness, Jesus was able to expose the spurious nature of everything underived from God, the divine Mind, and to resist and destroy it.

This answer is not an academic one, nor is it based on mere assumption. Christian Science teaches its adherents to follow the same *modus operandi* which Christ Jesus used. And through it are achieved, in a degree, results similar to those Jesus achieved. Already countless healings of all manner of disease and discord have been wrought through an understanding that God is All-in-all, ever present, and that evil, or error, is therefore unreal. Many of these cases of healing are recorded in well-authenticated testimonies published in the Christian Science periodicals, as well as orally given at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world. By these results Christian Science should be judged, in accordance with the Scriptural dictum, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

How is it possible, or why should it be necessary, someone may ask, to resist something that is unreal? This is a legitimate question. The answer is that a thing seems to be real to one as long as he believes it to be so. Suppose someone has a counterfeit ten-dollar bill: he will fancy himself enriched by ten dollars as long as he believes the bill to be genuine; but his belief does not make it genuine. So it is with evil. As long as one does not recognize its unreality he fancies it to be real. The effectual way of resisting error, or evil, is to understand its unreality.

Christian Science reveals the divine Principle of all true being, the understanding of which enables us to distinguish between the real and the unreal, between the good and the evil which must be resisted. Divine Principle is God, good. Does anything, a thought or a condition, we should ask ourselves, partake of His nature, or does it not? Spiritual understanding will give us the right answer. On page 505 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, has written, "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal."

Spiritual understanding, by which we can resist and overcome evil, is open to everyone through Christian Science. The requirement for gaining an understanding of this Science is humility, teachableness, and willingness to part with preconceived notions. On pages 323 and 324 of the textbook mentioned we read: "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony." A small price, indeed, in view of the tremendous good to be achieved—"ultimate harmony"!

Resisting evil, refusing to accord it reality, on the basis of the allness and ever-presence of God, is acting in accordance with the First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." These "other gods" do not necessarily consist of images carved in stone or cast in metal. All things or conditions opposed to God, good, which we permit to wield power over us may be termed false gods. Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, gives us the means through which to detect, expose, resist, and ultimately destroy error, whatever the form it may assume.

The Spirit of Liberty

Lords and Commons of England, consider what Nation it is whereof ye are and wherof ye are the governours: a Nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit, acute to invent, suttle and sinewy to discours, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to. . .

Let us therefore be more considerat builders, more wise in spirituall architecture, when great reformation is expected. For now the time seems come, wherein Moses the great Prophet may sit in heav'n rejoycing to see that memorable and glorious wish of his fulfill'd, when not only our sev'nty Elders but all the Lords people are become Prophets. No marvell then though some men, and some good men too perhaps but young in goodnesse, as Joshua then was, envy them. They fret, and out of their own weakness are in agony, lest those divisions and subdivisions will undoe us. The adversarie again applauds, and waits the hour; when they have brancht themselves out, saith he, small anough into parties and partitions, then will be our time. Fool! he sees not the firm root, out of which we all grow though into branches; nor will beware untill nee see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade. And that we are to hope better of all these supposed sects and schisms, and that we shall not need that solicitude honest perhaps though over timorous of them that vex in this behalf, but shall laugh in the end at those malicious applauders of our differences, I have these reasons to perswade me:

First, when a City shall be as it were besieg'd and blockt about, her navigable river infested, inrodes and incursions round, defiance and battell oft rumor'd to be marching up ev'n to her walls and suburb trenches, that then the people, or the greater part, more then at other times, wholly tak'n up with the study of highest and most important matters to be reform'd, should be disputing, reasoning, reading, inventing, discoursing, ev'n to a rarity, and admiration, things not before discourst or writt'n of, argues first a singular good will, contentednesse and confidence in your prudent foresight and safe government, Lords and Commons; and from thence derives it self to a gallant bravery and well grounded contempt of their enemis, as if there were no small number of as great spirits among us, as his was, who when Rome was nigh besieg'd by Hanibal, being in the City, bought that peece of ground at no cheap rate, whereon Hanibal himself encampt his own regiment. . . . Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an Eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full midday beam, purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain it self of heav'nly radiance, while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amaz'd at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognostical a year of sects and schisms.—JOHN MILTON, in "Areopagitica."

June in England

The golden, drooped laburnum, and
the May,
The pink May and the white, the
chestnut trees
Flush-blossomed, snowy-blossomed. What of these?
We are but human. Let the throstle
say.

Low skies wherefrom the tender
colors fail,
A dim wood mystical with fragrances
Upbreathed by the bluebell. What
of these?
Nay, we're but human. Hear the
nightingale.

—KATHARINE LEE BATES, in "America the Beautiful." (New York: Crowell.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Specialties In Forefront of An Irregular Market

Substantial Gains by Some Stocks While Others Recede Somewhat

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—International currency uncertainties and uneasiness of grains clouded stock market enthusiasm today, and prices generally backed and filled in an unimportant area.

The American dollar rallied sharply in foreign exchange markets as the gold bloc movement for stabilization, coupled with French intimations of franc devalorization, caused continental speculators to hurriedly cover short commitments. Wheat and corn dropped about 2 cents a bushel at one time while oats, rye and barley were easier. Cotton developed a rather heavy tone, and silver futures drifted moderately lower. Bonds were fairly steady.

Some Sharp Advances

Although the alcoholic shares failed to emulate their spurting action of the last few sessions, there was a heavy run on Standard Brands in the first hour or so. Trading in this issue was in blocks of several thousand shares, and it got up around 4½ points at one time before relaxing.

The late tone was steady to firm. Advances of 2 to around 4 points were shown in Crown Cork, Standard Brands, Celanese, Cudahy and Deere & Co. American Telephone, Santa Fe, United States Steel, American Steel, American Can and Allied Chemical were up fractions to around a point. National Distillers was heavy.

Transfers approximated 4,500,000 shares.

The rails and oils did little.

The apparent impasse at London was being viewed with apprehension in some quarters which visualized further unsettlement in stocks and commodities if the United States finally agrees to a temporary stabilization scheme. At the same time, fears were expressed that the shelving of the gold standard by France and other European nations might bring an inflationary wave which could disturb the industrial recovery plans of the Administration.

Bond Trend Uncertain

The bond market moved in no particular direction during a considerable part of today's session United States Government obligations came out of their narrow range to register gains ranging from 3-32 to 10-32 of a point. Profit-taking in secondary rails discouraged fresh bullish operations in that group.

In a few cases prices were bid up a point or so, notably in New York Central 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, and Warner Bros. 6s. Losses of equal extent occurred in Santa Fe 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, American Telephone 4½s and International Telephone 4½s.

Trading interest in industrial issues was slack and price movements were held in narrow bounds by the uncertain tone of the stock market. Gulf States Steel 5½s and American Smelting 5s made fractional gains. Philadelphia Coal & Iron 6s eased slightly under small sales.

The foreign sector was equally uneven. A few of the German issues receded a point although the Reich 7s climbed to moderately higher levels. Italian 7s dropped about a point.

Stock Exchange Makes Move To Guard Clients

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today announced a change in its rules designed to prevent customers' men employed by member firms from having any speculative dealings in securities.

Hereafter no member firm will be permitted to accept a speculative account from a customer's man employed by it or any other exchange firm. This ban also applies to security salesmen and branch office managers.

The intent of the ruling, it was said, was to place customers' men beyond any temptation to give advice to their clients which would be influenced by their own positions in the market.

The exchange authorities also ruled that market letters hereafter issued by member firms must be signed by a partner so that responsibility for statements made can be fixed.

Willimantic Thread Mills Raise Wages

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., June 29 (AP)—David M. Moxon, agent for the Willimantic mills of the American Thread Company, announces a 12½ per cent increase in wages for all day and piece workers.

The raise, which becomes effective July 10, affects some 2000 workers. It partially restores reductions made in wage adjustments. The mills are operating on a 48-hour week basis.

Wool Top Futures

	Net Open	Last	Chg
July	90.40b	91.50b	—.50
October	92.00b	92.00b	—.10
December	93.00b	93.00	..
January	93.00b	93.00	..
March	93.00b	93.00	..
May	93.00b	93.00	..

Tone at close firm.

London Quotations

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅝, De Beers 6⅛ and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅛@⅛, three-month bills ⅛@⅛ per cent.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, June 29—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate, which remains at 2 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	In $		Sales	High	Low	June 29	June 28
36½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	37	37	37	..
90	80	7	Abraham & S pf	10	95	95	95	..
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	9700	11⅝	11	11	11½
20½	8	..	Adams Millis	1800	18	17¼	17¼	18½
12½	8½	..	Addressograph	1400	11¾	10⅝	11	10⅝
9¼	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1900	9½	9	9⅝	9⅜
92¾	80	3	Air Reduction	6200	91½	89¼	90⅛	89
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	3100	4	3	3⅛	3
24⅞	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	12600	20½	19¾	20	20
5	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	7900	4¼	4	4	4⅛
11⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅜
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9	9	9	9¼
11	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9	9	9	9¼
22⅛	5	..	Alleghany Steel	70	20	20	20	21
122¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8200	117	114	114⅜	115
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	500	119¾	119½	119⅛	119⅞
21¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	20⅝	19¾	20	19¾
23	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	19½	19¼	19⅛	19
8⅜	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1400	7⅛	7	7	7
32½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	30
40⅞	18½	2	Amerada	3200	39	38	38	39½
21⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4000	23⅜	22	22½	21⅞
26	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	24½	24¼	24⅛	25
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	5½	5½	5⅜	5¼
42¾	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	34½	34½	34½	36¾
32¾	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	30½	30½	30½	31½
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	21300	92	89¼	89¼	90¾
29½	6⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	6700	29½	28	28½	29
45	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1200	45¼	45¼	45¾	44½
48½	34	31	Am Chicle	1000	49	48½	48½	49⅝
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
42¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	51000	41⅜	39	39½	40⅝
3⅝	2	..	Am Com Alcohol rts	100	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	58000	17½	16⅜	16½	16¾
44⅞	7¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	35½	33¾	33¾	37
35⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	27½	27½	27½	29
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2400	22	21¼	22	2 2
12½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13½
16⅝	3¾	..	Am Ice	50000	17⅜	15⅞	16⅝	14⅝
58	25	6	Am Ice pf	1000	57½	55	55	56
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	5000	12	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	14000	2¼	1¾	1¾	1⅝
9	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	300	9½	½	9½	7⅝
58	27⅜	..	Am Locomotive	4900	37	35¼	35¼	36½
53¼	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	1400	56½	56	56	57½
22	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2900	17¾	17	17	17⅝
30	17	1½	Am News	50	24½	24½	24½	24½
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	11000	13¼	12½	12¾	13¼
40¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	36¾
14⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	30	29½	30	30½
16¾	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	27000	16¼	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
20½	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	5800	19⅜	18⅛	19⅛	8¼
37	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	37½	36½	37⅜	36⅛
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	5¾	5½	5½	6
4½	½	..	Am Ship & Com	2700	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
36½	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	28	28	28	27½
37½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4900	34¾	33⅛	33⅞	33¾
84⅛	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	78	78	78	78
61¾	30½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	61½	61	61	6
21½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	10000	22	21¼	21⅝	21½
72	37⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	40	70	68	70	68
47½	30	2½	Am Stores	400	47	46½	47	46¾
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	64	62	64	65¼
109⅞	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	109⅝
13⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20400	128	126	126	126⅜
41	20⅞	1	Am Type F pf	10	31	31	31	30
35⅞	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	9000	37¾	35½	36⅝	37½
16⅛	3½	..	Am Woolen	7000	15¾	14¼	15⅝	14¾
89	27⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2200	58⅜	56½	56½	56½
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	8¼	8	8	8½
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	25000	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅝
24¾	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	6000	23½	22	22⅜	21¾
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	81	81	81	..
28¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	900	29	28	28½	28
82	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	82½	80¼	82½	80¼
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	22000	6½	5⅜	6⅜	5½
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	8000	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3¼
70⅛	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	70⅜	62¾	68⅜	64
6	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	700	5¼	5⅛	5	5
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	7¼	7	7	..
6¾	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
15⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	15⅝	14	15¼	14¼
55	18	..	Asso Dry G 1 pf	200	54	54	54	55
27¼	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	28	28	28	27¼
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	9000	67	65	65½	65⅞
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	100	69	69	69	68
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	4000	47¾	46¼	46¼	47
19	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	21½	20	21½	18½
20⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	30	30	30	20⅞
29⅜	12¾	1	Atl Refining	11000	28⅝	28¼	28¼	29
32⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	34¾	30½	34¾	30
8¼	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	1200	3½	3¼	3¾	4¼
73¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	7000	64⅜	61¾	62	63
13⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	24000	12	11⅝	11⅝	12

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	44000	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11¾
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	34	33	33¾	33⅞
25⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	36000	20½	25¼	25¾	25¾
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	4000	31⅜	30	30½	30¾
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	34½	34½	34½	35
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	200	3½	2⅞	3½	4¼
21⅜	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	50	19½	19½	19½	..
8	3	..	Barnsdall A	8000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
24¾	7	..	Beatrice Cream	5000	27	24⅝	24⅝	24½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nu Pack	300	69	68	68	68
9⅞	3½	..	Belding Hem	7000	12	9½	11⅜	9⅜
19⅜	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10000	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	18⅜
30⅜	4	..	Best & Co	900	29⅜	27½	27¼	30⅜
43⅜	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	34000	41⅝	40¼	40¼	41½
79⅝	25⅛	..	Beh Steel pf	2200	77⅞	77½	77½	78
26½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	26½	26½	26½	..
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1800	14⅜	14	14	14½
51⅜	9⅛	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	47	45¼	47	46
36⅞	18	1.60¶	Borden	20000	36⅞	34⅝	35⅞	35⅞
..	..	..	Borg Warner	2700	19⅛	18½	18½	19¼
10	6	..	Boston & Maine	600	20	20	20	18¾
13¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	8000	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¾
..	..	..	Brooklyn Man T	3500	37⅜	37⅜	37½	38
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	83	81	81	84
18⅝	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	16000	17⅛	15¼	16¼	15⅜
3¼	½	..	Truns Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1400	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	16⅜	15¼	15½	15¼
6	¾	..	Budd Mfg	9000	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
4	3	..	Budd Wheel pf	100	4	24	24	24
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	1500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
10⅜	2½	..	Bullard	500	9¼	8⅜	8⅝	9¼
4½	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	1000	5	3⅝	4⅜	3⅝
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	8	8	8	8
19½	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	50000	20⅛	18⅜	19	19¾
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	5000	27⅜	26⅛	27¼	26⅝
68	30½	2	Byers pf	30	64	64	64	64

—C—

25⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	800	24¼	23½	23½	24½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
3	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9	9	9	9
9½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	7¼	7	7	7
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	20100	22⅞	21	22¼	21¼
18¼	7½	1	Canadian Pacific	41600	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅝
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	29½	29½	29½	30½
11	4½	..	CapitalAdmin	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
73	50½	5	Caro C&O st	20	73	73	73	..
94½	30½	..	Case Thresh	31700	90⅞	87	88	88¾
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	77	76⅛	76⅞	76½
24¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	12300	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
58⅝	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	98100	58½	54	57¾	56¾
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	4¼	4¼	..	4¼
91	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	85	85	85	..
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	1400	8¾	7¼	8½	7½
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5200	35½	24	24½	24⅜
42¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	6200	40⅝	39½	39¾	40¼
42⅞	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	22300	41½	41⅛	41	41¼
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅜
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	11½	11½	11½	11½
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil&StP	4100	6	5½	5⅝	5⅝
11¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	9300	10⅜	9¾	9¾	9⅞
10¾	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	9800	9⅜	8⅜	8⅞	8⅞
21⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	18¾	18¼	18¾	20
3¾	⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20⅜	20¾	20¾	..
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	5400	7½	6½	6¾	6
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1500	9½	8½	9	7⅝
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1800	12¼	10⅜	12¼	10
26¼	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	7200	29	27½	28	26¾
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	300	8½	7½	8¼	8¼
36⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	39600	34⅞	33	33½	34½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	10400	25	23	24	22⅞
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	70	68½	68½	68½
2¼	¼	..	City Stores	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
14½	5	..	Clark Equipment	10	12½	12¾	13¼	13
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	23	23	23	23
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	19½	18¼	18¾	19
83	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82
18⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	9700	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
75	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	50	74½	72	72	75
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4500	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	60	47½	44	45	45
34⅜	15¼	..	Colo G Southern	100	30¼	29⅞	30¼	30
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	32000	24¾	23⅜	23¾	24⅜
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	10	80¾	80	80	80½
20⅜	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	18
65½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	4300	63⅜	61	61	62¼
15⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	1400	14½	13	13⅜	13⅛
24¾	18½	11¾	Comm Cr cv pf	10	23½	23⅛	23⅛	..
32	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	32	32	32	32
24	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	24	24	24	24
40½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	4000	40½	37½	39¾	37⅞
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93½	93	93½	..
30¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	132500	30⅝	27¾	29¼	27½
6⅛	1⅜	..	Somwith & So	38500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
60½	21	6	Comwith & S pf	200	51	50¼	50⅜	52
18⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2400	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅝
5¾	⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	600	12	11	11	11¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	41400	59½	57½	57⅝	58
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94	93¾	94	94
3½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
3½	5	..	Consol Oil	32400	14½	14	14¼	14½
10⅝	1½	..	Consol PrsCu pf	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
2⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
10	1½	..	Container A	4300	8⅜	8¼	8½	8⅛
4½	¼	..	Container B	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	15	14¼	14½	14¼
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	6400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	4800	62	59½	59½	62⅝
14¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1900	13½	13	13¼	13⅝
31	10½	1.30	Cont Insurance	2300	31	29⅞	30	30¼
16½	4¼	..	Cont Oil	21300	16½	15½	15¾	16¼
81¾	45⅜	3	Corn Products	6100	81¾	76¾	78⅛	77¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	134	134	134	136
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	4400	7½	6¾	6¾	7½
37⅝	23	21	Cream of Wheat	1000	34¾	34½	34½	35
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅝
61½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	28200	61½	57¼	60	58
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38½	36½	36½	36¼
6	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	3400	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5½
28¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	22100	24	23	23	23¼
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48½	48½	48½	47
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	1200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	13½	13½	13½	15
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	9200	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1400	55⅞	50¾	53½	52
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	4300	27¼	26	27¼	26¾
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1400	62	61¾	62	62
3⅞	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	14600	3¼	3	3	3⅛
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼

—D—

8	1½	..	Debenhams	50	3½	3½	3½	3
6¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	6	6	6	..
81	37½	..	Del & Hudson	10100	79½	77	77½	78½
1285	65	.20	Deere & Co pf	1600	1600	1600	1600	..

1933 High	Low	In $		Sales	High	Low	June 29	June 28
45¾	40¼	..	Deere & Co	23800	45¾	40¼	43	..
38⅞	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	13500	40⅜	37½	39⅝	37½
12⅝	2	..	Denver R G pf	1300	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞
69	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	88¾	86	88¾	86¾
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	1100	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
38⅜	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	38	38	38	38
34⅝	12	1¶	Dome Mines	12400	32½	31⅝	31⅝	32
21¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	22¼	20	21	20½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8100	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅝
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	30400	78½	76	76½	77¾
112½	97¼	6	du Pont deb	400	113⅝	113	113	113½
27¾	9½	1	Duplan Silk	3100	27¾	27¼	27½	27¾
102¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	98	98	98	..

—E—

7⅞	1⅝	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6½	6	6	6
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2800	83½	80¾	83½	81
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	121	121	121	..
15	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	7800	13¾	13⅛	13½	14
4¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
26⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	24300	24	23½	23¾	24
8¾	1	..	Elec Boat	1300	5½	4¾	4¾	4⅞
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6800	12⅜	12	13⅛	12½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	1400	28	27	27	28¼
32⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	23½	23¼	23¼	24¾
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1700	47⅝	43	43	47
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	800	3½	3	3½	3
61	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	57	56¾	56¾	58
47	15½	5	Engineers P S pf	200	38	38	38	41
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	500	41	40	40	40½
12⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
15½	3¾	..	Erie RR	5800	16	15½	15¾	15½
21⅞	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	2500	31	20½	20⅝	20¾
14⅜	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	900	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
17	3	..

Financial: News and Comment

Boston & Maine Has Creditable Upturn in May

Heavier Traffic and Improved Efficiency Results in Surplus

Business improvement combined with a very creditable operating performance served to give May results of the Boston & Maine Railroad an impressive turn for the better.

A marked pick-up in general merchandise movement, an increased inflow into New England of anthracite and bituminous coal, fuel oil, packing house products, automobiles and accessories, helped to lift gross earnings appreciably. And in this connection it may also be noted that the organization was distinctly "on its toes" for new business, helping the improvement in loadings on the line.

The result was that gross earnings of Boston & Maine were off but 8.8 per cent from May, 1932, the smallest relative decline in three years. This contrasts strikingly with a decline of 22.4 per cent in April compared with the similar month last year. Passenger business was the real drag in May, for whereas freight earnings were off only 3.5 per cent from last year, passenger receipts showed a decrease of 23.2 per cent.

Reflecting the high degree of operating efficiency, expenses were cut 13.4 per cent in May as compared with May, 1932, and the ratio to operating revenues was but 67.66 compared with 71.29 a year ago. This is virtually the lowest ratio at least since 1920, with the single exception of December, 1932, when an unusual number of year-end adjustments helped the result.

Boston & Maine snapped sharply "out of the red" in May, earning a surplus over all charges of $182,257. This contrasts with the April deficit of $145,478 and improved substantially over the result of a year ago when the May surplus was $134,280.

With improvement continuing in June, it would not be surprising if the result for this month were considerably better than in May. There are unofficial estimates of a surplus of possibly $225,000.

Studebaker Sales Brighten Outlook

DETROIT, June 29—Orders for Studebaker and Rockne passenger and commercial cars up to June 1 to 20 totaled 6016 units, says Pres. Hoffman of Studebaker Sales Corp. of America. This total is 59.5 per cent greater than like period in 1932 and 53.1 per cent more than total orders from May 1 to 20 this year.

"The June volume of dealer orders demonstrates that Studebaker and Rockne retail deliveries are exhausting dealers' stocks and are taking place beyond all seasonal demands," said Mr. Hoffman. "From the June orders, it is clear that dealers expect retail sales to continue at the same high level during July, as the cars now on order are those which will be available for July retail sales.

"The outlook for increased business in the auto industry as a whole for the next 12 months is exceedingly bright."

Otis Elevator Company

Preferred Dividend No. 138
Common Dividend No. 102

A quarterly Dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $.15 per share on the No Par Value Common Capital Stock will be paid July 15th, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1933. Checks will be mailed.

C. A. Sanford, Treasurer.

Ironclads

This Bank was founded three years before the historic battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton Roads in 1862.

And just as these two famous ironclads made naval history, so has this institution made banking history because of the ironclad protection we give funds entrusted to our safekeeping.

In our 74 years of service we have never failed to pay regular dividends, and no one has ever lost a penny deposited here.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
New York City

A dividend has been declared for the Quarter ending June 30th at the rate of 3% per annum.

New Train to Run 120 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 29

CONSTRUCTION of a new type of railroad train which burns crude oil and is capable of attaining a speed of 120 miles an hour at operating costs of one-third that of a steam train is under way at the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here, according to an announcement of the company.

Consisting of three cars, the new train will be of stainless steel, with a Diesel engine and electrical transmission built under the first car.

The train is being constructed for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, to be used on the Chicago-Denver run. It is expected that the new train will cut the running time in half.

Brookmire Says Nothing to Halt Recovery Drive

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—President Roosevelt has reaffirmed his determination to push his recovery drive along the domestic front, even though it means postponement of the international coöperation so essential to a broad sustained improvement, according to the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., in their latest bulletin. It bases its opinion on the actions at the London conference of the present Administration, which "so far bear the earmarks of a definite strategy of preparing itself with bargaining points necessary in diplomatic maneuvering."

An agreement to stabilize currencies at the world parley, the bulletin continues, would weaken prices in the United States for a time by removing the "inflation psychology," but would greatly strengthen the basis for sustained economic recovery. "The permanent solution is not to embark on a currency depreciation race between the United States and Great Britain and to invite gold countries to take such defensive measures as to raise tariffs, but to stabilize all currencies by compromising on their relative values," the report says. It is of the opinion that the failure of the conference and abandonment of the gold standard by the countries still on it would cause "profound confusion."

Relative to a discussion on the uncertainty of the continuance of the present upturn in prices and the effect of the Industrial Recovery Act on business, the agency suggests a policy for business men as follows:

"In general, business concerns should take advantage of the government invitation to police their industries in order to avert the possibility of dictation by the Government. Rigid long range plans cannot safely be made; even short range plans should be made flexible and subject to any changes necessitated by developments at Washington and London. While purchasing departments should guard against following up sharp price advances it appears advisable to keep requirements covered ahead by doing additional buying on every reaction in prices. In fact the tendency to allow the new legislation to nullify old contracts—though not legally established—indicates the desirability of having actual physical possession of a stock of materials.

"Sales departments should hammer away at attractive industries or areas but avoid campaigns extending over a long period of time or involving heavy expenditures of money. Management should maintain a more aggressive policy until it becomes apparent that efforts of the Government no longer stimulate activity and no longer prevent reactions in prices which eventually follow speculative buying."

A determination with possibility of affecting adjustments and devising controls which will avoid, "the violent periodic oscillations in employment and income which have been becoming more and more extreme and disastrous with the advance of our industrial system," was the long range task Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, today set industrial and business leaders assembled here to organize a "business advisory and long-range economic planning council for the Federal Government.

Following the secretary's address the group set up a permanent executive committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company.

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98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

Wheat Situation Big Problem Now Is Being Solved

Dollar a Bushel a Good Price If You Have the Wheat

By the Associated Press

Premier Bennett of Canada, at the World Economic Conference, commenting on the rise of wheat prices in America to a dollar and more a bushel, suggested it might be due to unpreventable causes "or maybe Roosevelt."

Whatever the cause or the combination of causes, the price of wheat has been for a long time a matter of anxiety to hundreds of millions of people. When the Canadian Premier said, "maybe Roosevelt," he undoubtedly had in mind the various measures the United States Government had taken toward meeting this problem.

The Government's concern, however, is merely the reflection of the deep interest of many groups of its citizens: the farmers, who grow the wheat and who must grow it at a profit if they are to prosper; the milling industry, the railroads who transport it, the elevators, the dealers, the merchandisers who sell its products, and (always) the millions who depend upon it for food.

All these human agencies have wrestled with the problem of wheat, and they have hunted an equitable, workable way to put it at a price which might, by satisfying the farmer, start a general business revival.

On the burning wings of a prairie sun, however, comes the promise of an answer to the problem. That was what the Canadian Premier meant, the sun, burning the wheat in the field, acres and acres of it; destroying it.

Scorching Temperatures

The economists had said: "There is too much wheat."

As though in answer, there have come upon the grain fields of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota, scorching temperatures. There was no rain; only the unrelenting sun. Wheat has been destroyed, and by the hundreds of thousands of bushels.

In the words of one Midwest financial writer, it is "the worst spring drought in history."

Just how much damage has been done is not yet known. The government crop report for June, due about July 10, will afford the first accurate estimate. Reports today from Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas were that unless relief comes soon, the crop will not be worth the harvesting

It is in that situation that the farmer views the rise of the price of wheat from around 42 cents—its lowest mark for a great many years—to above $1, and gnashes his teeth. What good is $1 wheat, or $2 wheat, to him who has no wheat to sell?

In Minnesota, the Farm Bureau Federation has found farmers brightened on the one hand by the surge of wheat values, and on the other made gloomy by the damage to their fields.

Arthur Klingenberg, a Nebraska dirt farmer, put it this way:

"That's a mighty good price—if you have any wheat to sell."

A spokesman for farmers, Harry Parmenter of the Farmers' Holiday Association in Nebraska, leans to the "act of God" explanation of the price rise, though he does not call it that.

"The market has been surging upward because of averse weather conditions rather than through the effect of legislation."

Brokerage Houses Busy

To the farmer, therefore, the advance in the price of wheat may mean little in comparison to what it means to other groups. Grain traders, whose hands may never have grasped a plow, are immediately affected by each fluctuation. The revived trading, too, means more work in brokerage houses. The "ultimate consumer" will be affected much more quickly than the farmer. Flour prices at Minneapolis were up half a dollar today to $6.65 a barrel. Less than three months ago the price was $3.80.

Beginning July 8 the price of wheat jumps automatically 30 cents a bushel, so far as millers and food manufacturers are concerned. On that date the processing tax becomes effective. Whereas the drought was a natural price stimulant, the 30-cent increase of the processing tax is an artificial measure, a part of the man-made plan to improve the situation of the farmer.

The money derived from this processing tax will be used to reimburse farmers for losses they may suffer through low prices or curtailed acreage. To the man buying a loaf of bread it will mean an increased cost of .483 cent.

The price of wheat at yesterday's close on the Chicago Board of Trade represented an increase since the beginning of the season of 53 cents a bushel.

Speculative Buying

Aside from its strictly economic merits, the activity in wheat has resulted in large-scale speculative buying. On the Chicago Board the huge total of 208,553,000 bushels of all grain was traded in yesterday.

Canadian wheat growers are able to appreciate the wheat price situation more than American growers, for on the basis of today's reports they have suffered no such drought losses as threaten farmers of the middle western states.

Entirely aside from the direct effect of the rise in wheat prices are several political, social and international considerations. In distant Canberra, Australia, the Government is mulling the question of restricted wheat acreage, as urged by the United States. In London, the representatives of wheat growing countries are considering the possibility of wheat "dumping" on the world market by countries (including the United States) with more of the grain than they need.

Reduction in Freight Rates Soon Does Not Appear Likely

Believed I. C. C. Will Not Go Counter to Administration Policy, but Long-Range View Would Indicate Cut When Conditions Are Improved

WASHINGTON, June 29—That the Interstate Commerce Commission may decide against a general reduction of freight rates at this time became more clearly apparent as arguments in the three days' discussion. An early decision is in prospect.

Those who have been in touch with proceedings at the commission notice signs of a change of attitude which seem to point to a decision against deflation of freight rates. This feeling, however, is based upon pure deduction. The commission itself has not made up its composite mind as to how it will decide. This appraisal of commission sentiment does not overlook the known views of several commissioners in favor of outright reductions.

The first development which aroused doubt with commissioners as to wisdom of reducing rates now was the Administration's inflation program. Members of the commission admitted, privately, the inflation movement projected an important element not present when proceedings started. Whether rates should be deflated coincident with the President's plans for inflation to raise commodity prices was the question posed.

Inflation Policy

Before adoption of the Administration's inflation policy the freight rate situation as related to business presented the alternatives of (1) inflation of commodity prices to eliminate the disparity with the higher freight rates or (2) deflation of freight rates to a level comparable to reduced commodity price levels.

With the Administration avowedly committed to an extensive program of inflation to raise commodity prices and a noticeable increase in such prices, the answer, local observers aver, is found in the first alternative.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission would arrive at a decision diametrically opposed to Administration policy is not expected. While it is concededly an "independent" body answerable only to Congress, it is believed its decision will conform to the prevailing attitude of the Administration.

Doubt that it would arrive at a decision counter to Administration policy was largely confirmed by a subsequent development—intervention of President Roosevelt in the railroad wage reduction issue. This, on top of the inflation program, local observers hold, may clinch the case for the railroads.

It appears to be very generally agreed that with railroad wage scales frozen for another eight months beyond Nov. 1, it is unlikely the commission will order a general reduction in rates. To do so, it is stated, would involve serious implications for already depleted revenues.

Rails Important Buyers

While the commission may not concede a general reduction in freight rates at this time, it is likely to stress the desirability of a downward readjustment under more favorable conditions. It fully appreciates that labor represents a major element in railroad operating costs. With railroad executives such as W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania and L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson conceding freight rates ultimately must come down, but that a deflation pay roll is a prerequisite the commission is expected to accept it as the long-range view but not susceptible of present application.

Local observers expect the commission will follow along with the Administration program by refusing a general freight rate reduction. As a concession to the shippers, however, it is likely to indicate a disposition not to continue the present emergency surcharges beyond Sept. 30, 1933.

Since such a decision would probably placate shippers without unduly depriving carriers, there is a possibility that it may prove an attractive solution for the commission. Clearly, with the situation as it is, the commission will seek such opportunity. The possibility of its doing so is enhanced by the known philosophy of commission theory in deciding cases. It would afford a desirable compromise decision.

The World's Business

Convertibility

IN SPITE of the news from London, it is not likely that, if the world goes back to the gold standard, internal convertibility of currency into gold will be absolutely abandoned. For the reason let us imagine a scene in the United States during a run on America's gold reserves.

Scene: Federal Reserve Bank.

American Citizen: I want the gold back of these dollar bills.

Teller: But you cannot have it. Gold is back of those bills. But it has got to stay in our vaults. But, say, do you want to send the gold to France?

American Citizen: No.

Teller: Sorry, then you could have the gold if you had a shipment to make to France. But if you are going to keep it in the United States, you can't have it. Next person, please.

Frenchman: Could I have gold for these dollar bills?

Teller: You are a Frenchman?

Frenchman: Yes.

Teller: And you have to make a shipment.

Frenchman: Yes, here are the papers.

Teller: O. K.

And then wait for the next issue of the Hearst newspapers!

* * *

The Falling Dollar

Yesterday's 7½-cent break in the dollar exchange was not accompanied by an upsurge in the stock market. This is probably the first time since March that the two have not acted together. The fact is that the stock market long ago discounted the decline in the international value of the dollar. Few people, however thought so. On seeing the dollar go down, traders imagined that commodities and stocks should automatically go up. So they put them up by buying. This sentimental tie-up between a depreciated dollar and rising markets has caused a great deal of perturbation in Washington. Obviously, as long as it persisted, no measures could be taken either to peg the dollar or arrest its fall. For, if buyers were encouraged by a falling dollar, sellers would naturally be encouraged by a rising dollar. The hope that buyers would take their eyes off the exchange markets is now being realized. More and more are traders "playing fundamentals," as they say—such as, for instance, the fundamental that steel output is up 3 points this week to 53 per cent of capacity, after striking an all-time low of 14 per cent as recently as the third week in March.

* * *

Break in Wheat

When they saw wheat top $1 a bushel in the United States, some of the wheat negotiators in London, who had just had an intimation that Australia would not be rushed into an agreement, said that, anyway, wheat had recovered, and it would not matter much whether an agreement were signed. The supply and demand ratio in the bread grain is certainly improving The United States Department of Agriculture will tell us how much in their July bulletin. But it had not improved sufficiently to warrant a firm foothold on the dollar plateau. London first buoys up wheat, then lets it go, little realising, apparently, what an influence even whispers in the museum corridors are having on world markets.

* * *

Favorite Reading

Judging from the copies that one sees around, the National Industrial Recovery Act must be well up in the list of best sellers.

* * *

Mr. Otto H. Kahn

Mr. Otto Kahn is the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which is second in importance among private banks to J. P. Morgan & Company. The saying here is that if Germany had won the war, the positions would have been reversed. That gives some idea of respective affiliations. Mr. Kahn is the opposite of "J. P." Patron of the Arts, Man About Town, Mr. Kahn is here, there, and everywhere, and few newspapers fail to record his movements. "J. P.," by comparison, is a recluse.

* * *

Private Banks

Mr. Kahn started his evidence before the Senate investigators by flaying some underwriting practices. One was the practice between 1925-1928 of competing for foreign business. Mr. Kahn said that to his knowledge 15 American bankers were in Belgrade on one occasion making bids. Similar scenes could be witnessed in South America and in the Balkans. It was, as Mr. Kahn says, "cut-throat competition, one outbidding the other foolishly, recklessly." Millions of good American dollars were poured away by these "carpet baggers." One cannot blame the people who were bribed or almost browbeaten into taking these dollars. A private banker once told the writer, "there was a time when an 'X' citizen could obtain a loan where an American couldn't." It is to be hoped the competition never returns. Debtors and creditors should adopt the tender system whereby a foreign authority, like an American state, asks for tenders in the provision of a certain amount of money.

* * *

Bad Lending

The bad lending by American underwriters during the boom era was not unique. British lending has been quite as bad—in fact, worse. Listen to this description from Jenks' Migration of British Capital to 1875": "In rapid succession Chile, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Guatemala sought loans in London to supply miniature armies with uniforms and ammunition and to secure a ship or so as an appropriate background for their respective admirals. Nor would a single loan suffice. The more a country borrowed the better its credit, it seemed. Colombia and Mexico borrowed twice, Peru three times, and the now independent monarchy of Brazil as many. The comedy turned burlesque when a loan was eagerly taken up for the 'kingdom of Poyais,' a fictitious political entity on the Mosquito Coast of which a Scotch officer had assumed the title of 'Cazique.' Within the three years 1823, 1824 and 1825, £17,500,000 were actually paid in to contractors upon the securities of the new Latin-American states." The American lending record during the recent boom era did not quite come up to this.

H. B. E.

Summer Will Not Halt Upswing In Trade, Is Claim

Institute Looks for No Severe Setback in the Forward Movement

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Although it does not expect business to continue at its current pace, the Alexander Hamilton Institute says, in its current bulletin, it looks for no severe setback in the forward progress of business during the summer months.

"The extension of the business upswing which began after the bank holiday," the institute states, "lessens the chance that business this year will suffer materially from the usual summer let-down, although it cannot be expected that business will continue to expand indefinitely at the current rate. During the first quarter, business activity was at an unjustifiably low level and the recent expansion is an offsetting movement. It is not likely that fundamental obstacles such as high taxes, debts, and price maladjustments will be removed soon enough to permit a further rapid expansion of business after the level is reached at which these obstacles form a barrier.

"After showing a tendency to slacken, automobile production staged a substantial come-back last week," the review continues. "Last week's output was 1.4 per cent higher than a year ago. With this recovery in automobile production, all evidence of a halt in the current business upswing was removed.

"Steel mill operations during the past week rose from 44 per cent of capacity to 47 per cent, a new high for the current movement, which began in March with activity at 14 per cent of capacity. In June a year ago, the rate of steel output was 18 per cent of capacity.

"Production of electricity last week reached the highest level this year and showed the largest gain over a year ago since 1929. It exceeded last year's output by 7.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 5.8 per cent in the previous week. In the middle of March, production of electricity was running 10.6 per cent below last year's level.

"The latest report on freight car loadings showed a gain of 13.5 per cent over last year, compared with an increase of 3.8 per cent in the preceding week, the previous best showing for the year."

Texas Wool Sellers Expect Higher Prices

San Angelo, Texas, June 29

HOPES for still higher prices are entertained by wool warehousemen who will offer clips for sale this week, following the new high of 28½ cents a pound for long wool set during the week ended June 17.

This price was established when the Wool Growers' Central Storage Company sold 35,000 pounds to an unnamed buyer. A new high of 26 cents for eight months' wool was set when the Rocksprings Live Stock Loan Company sold 50,000 pounds at that figure.

About 37,000,000 to 39,000,000 pounds of Government-mortgaged wool have been consigned.

Approximately 6,000,000 pounds of Texas wool remain unsold.

Bethlehem and Carnegie Steel Companies Expand

PITTSBURGH, June 29 — The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has blown in its No. 6 blast furnace at the Cambria plant, which had been inactive since August, 1931. This makes four of seven furnaces active, the other three having started earlier this month.

The third furnace to be placed in operation in recent days at the Edgar Thomson plant of Carnegie Steel Company in Braddock will be lighted Tuesday night.

Turnbull Head Of New First National Bank of Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, June 29 (AP)—Frederick H. Turnbull of Cambridge, Mass., has been selected as president of the new First National Bank of Portland, successor to the First National Bank of Portland, which will open for business Saturday, it was announced today.

Coincident with the opening of the bank an initial dividend of 50 per cent will be paid to depositors in the old First National, whose quarters the new institution will occupy.

Mr. Turnbull was formerly connected with the National City Bank of New York, the Harvard Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., and the Webster and Atlas National Bank of Boston.

Clinton W. Davis of Portland will be chairman of the board, and John B. Payson of Portland active vice-president.

Canadian Issue Leads Security Offerings Today

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Two large bond offerings, one of New York State issues and the other of the Dominion of Canada, made their appearance in the market today.

The larger consisted of $60,000,000 Dominion of Canada 15 months 4 per cent notes due October 1, 1934, at a price of 99¾. A syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank offered these notes together with $26,595,000 State of New York 2¾ per cent and 3 per cent bonds due 1934 to 1938 at prices to yield from 1 per cent to 3.05 per cent.

Western Maryland Net

Western Maryland Railway reports for five months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $17.29 after taxes and charges, equal to 10 cents a share on 177,240 shares of 7 per cent first preferred stock on which no dividends have been paid. This compares with $151,073, or 85 cents a share on first preferred stock, in first five months of 1932.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization

Is the Plan Fair?

THE Plan extends to debenture holders three optional privileges which they have not previously had. Acceptance of any of them is entirely voluntary.

Option 3 involves no reduction of principal or interest, while on the other hand it offers debenture holders a possibility of increased income. It assures payment of the same rate of interest so long as the interest is paid on the debentures now outstanding. When those debentures are retired, the holder is entitled to increased interest, all on a cumulative basis, as compensation for placing the interest on an income basis. Even before all the debentures are retired he may receive additional interest.

Options 1 and 2 furnish debenture holders an opportunity to take for their debentures (which now sell at about 20 cents on the dollar) something more secure.

Under Option 2 they may take Income Debentures of the Company's immediate subsidiary with no change in principal and approximately a 20% reduction in income. Under Option 1 they may take fixed interest debentures of the same subsidiary with a substantial reduction in principal and income, but with a still better position and later convertible into Option 2.

A debenture holder who wishes a more secure position cannot fairly complain if in return he is expected to take some reduction in interest or principal or both. A debenture holder who regards this as too great a sacrifice for himself, cannot fairly complain if others are willing to make the sacrifice which he regards as too great.

No one need take a reduction in interest unless he wants an improved position. No one need take a reduction in principal unless he wants a still more improved position, and even this, at his option, need not be permanent. No one need take a reduction either in interest or in principal if he prefers to continue in his present position.

Savings Benefit Debenture Holders

The plan may result in a substantial reduction in interest charges. If it does, it will add to the safety of all of the debentures, new and old. The additional margin of earnings will be a protection against increasing taxes and rate reductions. And this element of increased safety should add to their market value.

The interest savings cannot go to stockholders. Available net income in excess of interest charges (as defined in the Escrow Agreement) to the extent of the net savings in interest charges, may only be used (except for expenses of the Plan) to retire debt securities of the Company and its immediate subsidiary and to buy in underlying debt securities held by the public, thus improving the position of all debentures of the Company.

While the stockholders cannot receive any interest savings from exchanges under the Plan, they take the risk of increased interest charges if Option 3 is more generally accepted than Options 1 and 2. The stockholders also forego income to the extent necessary for the sinking fund provided under Option 3. Additional protection against the possible consequences of adverse conditions is their compensation for these risks.

It is the belief of the management that the Plan is eminently fair to all classes of security holders of the Company, and that any honest criticism from this standpoint cannot but be the result of misunderstanding or misinformation.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

Massachusetts Plans Board to Guide Trade With Neighbor States

A resolve creating a special commission for interstate compacts affecting labor and industries was favorably reported today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee. This resolve, which has already passed the Senate, calls for a commission of seven, one senator, three representatives and three appointees by Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Under the terms of the resolve the commission is authorized to meet with similar commissions from New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to negotiate a joint report. The report will recommend to the various legislatures a policy to be pursued by the states participating with reference to establishing uniform wages, hours of labor and conditions and standards of employment, by the enactment of such legislation as will constitute an interstate compact.

Governor Ely, in a message to the Legislature, suggests an amendment to the bill to provide for the maintenance of the Mount Greylock Memorial, which goes over to Wednesday for action.

In this message Governor Ely says, "I am not unmindful of the devoted and conscientious service of the Greylock Reservation Commission, and I do not wish to lose that service. But Mount Greylock is now the seat of a memorial erected by the tax moneys of Massachusetts to the soldiers who have given their lives in the service of their country. It is more than a local institution. It should be brought under the reasonable control of a definitely constituted department of government.

The House yesterday overrode Governor Ely's veto of the bill eliminating educational requirements as prerequisite to the taking of Civil Service examinations. On the question of passing the measure over the Governor's veto the vote was 156 to 55. The bill now goes to the Senate. If that branch of the Legislature should vote to override the veto it would become law without Governor Ely's signature.

By a vote of 77 to 41, the House passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for further investigation of public expenditures by a special joint committee. An amendment to reduce the committee's appropriation from $4000 to $1500 was rejected.

The bill authorizing the State to sell $20,000,000 of its bonds and loan the proceeds to those municipalities which are in financial distress was ordered to a third reading by the Senate yesterday. The bill provides for a 6 per cent tax on the dividends received on the shares of Massachusetts corporations. This bill is the one recently passed by the House.

By a vote of 31 to 5 the Senate sustained Governor Ely's veto of the bill enabling cities and towns to regulate the business of dry cleaning.

Holland-America Line

AMSTERDAM, June 29—A syndicate has been formed for reorganization of Holland-America Line.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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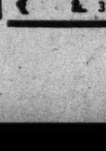
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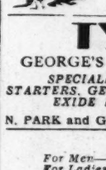
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NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
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You'll like this sparkling glass—it really makes the beverages you serve taste better.
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Daily Features

All Nature

Peepers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE illustration above answers the question of Miss A. C. G., "What is a peeper?" As can be seen, a peeper is not a young bullfrog, a pickerel-frog, or a leopard-frog, but a definite species of small tree frog, *Hyla Pickeringii*.

For such a little fellow, the creature is provided with a large vocal sac and a lusty voice that carries a long distance on still spring nights when the peepers gather in ponds and marshy places for the annual breeding season. Pickering's little yellow tree frog, or peeper, is the first voice heard in early March throughout the northern United States. In the South the most common peeper is a small green one, very much like the northern species except in color.

Like all other tree frogs, peepers have sucking disks on their toes, enabling them to climb trees.

Peepers are common, but you must have sharp eyes to search them out. Even if you should chance to be within a few steps of one, and looking right at it, you might never know it, so well camouflaged is the creature. Usually, if you try to creep up on them, you can trace the peeping just so far and then the sounds cease just as you are about to decide in which one of two or three clumps of sedge it is hiding.

"How can I keep crows away from my corn?" asks Mr. D. M. of Springfield, Mass. "I've tried scarecrows and even took the trouble last year to tie bits of cloth on long lines over the rows. Evidently the crows are more attracted by these attempts than they are driven away. Will a soaking in kerosene before planting help any?"

Soaking in kerosene does help some, but it often keeps seed from germinating. Perhaps the best way is to dampen the grain in warm water and then dip it into coal tar. This gives it a bad odor and taste, which crows do not relish. Coal tar dries quickly and will not interfere with the use of a planter. Only a thin coat is necessary, a quart of coal tar will take care of a bushel of corn.

The insect that Mr. M. L. of Troy, N. Y., inquires about is the hobgoblin or banjo beetle, an insect with abnormal development of the horny outer wings, which gives it the appearance of a banjo. The antennæ are usually stretched out ahead when the creature is using them, but when they are bent back over the wings they resemble loose strings that need tightening. Though Mr. M. L. saw it in a New York museum, its normal place of residence is the Malay peninsula.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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On being called to the witness-stand his first duty was to take an oath as to telling the truth, and which he emphatically promised he should do. The information was at last sought as to what the defendent was doing on the night in question during the cross examination and the result was that he was indicted for the crime of smuggling by the grandjury

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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Can be a pleasure if you come here.
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Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Now If the Stuff Will Just Work

Courtesy Detroit News
Vacation Fun

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Let's Hope There Aren't Too Many Cooks

Courtesy Philadelphia Public Ledger
"Getting a Toehold"

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
"Gentlemen Will Please Remove Their Hats!"

Courtesy Portland Oregonian
Hear No Debts, See No Debts, Speak No Debts

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Semicolon (several inquiries)—As a general rule a semicolon is used when the sentence elements require a more pronounced pause between them than a comma affords (but are scarcely independent enough to be divided by a period). The following specific rules and exceptions may be of help:

1. *Use a semicolon between coördinate clauses (clauses of equal rank) not joined by a conjunction.*

He found the door closed; in fact it was locked.

The dog had been found; the cat had been put in the cellar; the lights had been put out.

Note that if "and" were used to introduce the last clause in the second example, the semicolon would be retained before it.

Note that between short, simple coördinate clauses, a comma is usually sufficient ("I play, I sing, I dance").

2. *Use a semicolon between long (10 words or more) coördinate clauses that are joined by a conjunction.*

He enjoyed the Christmas dinner at the home of the president of the company; but every bite brought a recollection of his wife and family at home.

3. *Use a semicolon between coördinate clauses if the clauses have commas within themselves.*

He enjoyed the dinner, the dancing, and the music; but his mother, who had just returned from a long trip, went home early.

4. *Use a semicolon between coördinate clauses which are joined formally by a conjunctive adverb* ("besides," "consequently," "accordingly," "nevertheless," "thus," "so," etc.).

He was ragged and half starved; besides, he ate like a wolf.

Note that the use of a coördinating conjunction in the last example would permit a comma instead of a semicolon ("He was ragged and half starved, and he ate like a wolf").

Note that in short informal sentences, a comma may be used before a conjunctive adverb ("I was happy, so I didn't care"; "I am happy here; so that is settled").

Note that a semicolon is not used before subordinating conjunctions ("if," "as," "since," "although," "that," "lest," "because," etc.).

5. *Use a semicolon between phrases or clauses that are dependent on a general statement.*

I know that Chicago is larger than Detroit; that it is smaller than New York; and that it is the site of the Century of Progress exposition.

Note that the thought is felt throughout the foregoing example. When the thoughts are not closely related, make sentences and use periods ("There is no other town like Chicago. I like Detroit, of course, as a business center").

6. *Use a semicolon between names with titles in a list.*

The following men received honorary degrees: Dr. George Smith, curator of the Georgetown Museum; Mr. Alfred Winslow, president of the American Shipping Association; and Mr. Wendell Gwendell, manager of the Southern Fruit Exchange.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE good man is a friend to himself; by doing right he will benefit himself and be a help to others.—ARISTOTLE.

In Lighter Vein

Plausible

Teacher (to class): "What is an octopus?"

Small Boy (who had just commenced to take Latin): "Please, sir, I know, sir; it's an eight-sided cat."—*Unidentified.*

—From "Wee Drappies." By Sir Harry Lauder (Hutchinson).

Scot: "This London's a fine toon. There's free parks, with free music, free museums, free picture galleries, and in the grand restaurants where I get my dinner, I'm always coming across a threepenny bittie hidden under the plate as a surprise."

Of Course

Mrs. Bridemore: "Clarice has a new riding horse 14 feet tall."

Mr. Bridemore: "Hands, not feet."

Mrs. Bridemore: "That's what she said; but, of course, it was a mistake because horses don't have hands."—*Montreal Star.*

Proposal

"Let's swim the sea of life together
Your charms I can't resist."
She coyly dropped her eyes and murmured,
"You're on my wading list."

The Reason

"You were gone longer on your auto tour than you expected."

"Yes, it took an extra week to fold up the road maps."

Wanted a Change

"I think," said the mild-mannered man, "that I will go into politics."

"Ambitious?"

"No, I'm tired of being told my faults by candid friends whom I really esteem. I'd like to read about them in the newspaper for a change."—*Washington Star.*

For the Records

A police officer while on duty came across a small boy wandering alone, so thought it well to take him for safety to the police station.

The police sergeant, wishing to enter details regarding the case in the station records, asked the officer, "Where did you find the child?"

"In Nebuchadnezzar Street," promptly replied the officer.

There was a rather prolonged pause, then the sergeant turned to the officer, saying, "How do you spell that?"

The two policemen pondered the matter for a time, when the sergeant turned to the officer and said, "Officer, take the boy out and set him wandering again, but this time in High Street!"

A New Low

"Can you imagine!" cried Estelle, the waitress. "That fellow I waited on just now said hogs were five dollars now. Did that mean five dollars each?"

"No," replied Tillie, the cashier, "that's five dollars a hundred, of course."

"Hm-m! No wonder farmers are kicking," sighed Estelle. "Imagine, only a nickel apiece for pigs!"

The Other Angle

Summer Boarder: "What a beautiful view that is!"

Farmer: "Well, p'raps 'tis! But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it and pay taxes on it, how would it look?"—*Montreal Star.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

There are 29—
talkie theaters in Greater London.

San Francisco—
has a Chinese population of over 16,000.

Telephone girls—
in Bulgaria must have at least a high-school education.

A resolution—
now before the Kansas City (Mo.) City Council would permit bicycles to be ridden on the sidewalks—away from the traffic dangers of the street.

Cleopatra's Needle—
on the Thames Embankment in London, is actually a delicate pink, hidden under a coat of soot and grime.

Worth Knowing

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. HAS LIFE-SIZED DUMMIES, PAINTED TO RESEMBLE POLICEMEN, TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM TRAFFIC IN SCHOOL VICINITIES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"That's strange," I said to myself—"They haven't taken the baggage out of the car"—
"Shucks," wiggled Jerry when I told him about it—"Do you suppose that means you're only going to stay with me a few hours?"
We were still puzzling over it when the Boss came out of the house and shook our paws and said good-by—
Then he asked Jerry to take good care of Sponge and me while he was away
After which he and his mother and dad got in the car and away they went!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melrose, Mass.

THE proprietor of the awning shop handed the samples to the visitor again and continued:

"Perhaps it didn't look like good business to bother with the little man on a morning when it seemed impossible to fill our orders in time. They were from all over the country, and, well—he didn't appear very important. My shears were plowing through the canvas when he came in, and because I didn't appear to notice him as he followed me about the table describing a small canvas bag he wanted made, he began all over again.

"'Just a little canvas bag, about so big—,' he repeated. 'Like that?' I queried, tossing him the silly thing which I had fashioned and which the stitcher had handed back to me while he chattered.

"'Exactly!' he exclaimed, the parchmentlike crinkles in his face suddenly going up the other way. 'And I heartily thank you!'

"But the job before me had already covered up the queer little man. Then again I was aware of him. 'Just wanted you to know I've been to five shops this morning—all too busy to bother with me.'

"Somehow the tone of his voice made me glad I hadn't impatiently brushed him aside. Long after the incident had faded from memory, I received a telephone call to come out to a suburb to measure for awnings. The job was many hundreds of dollars. It was the little man with the smile like crinkled parchment who paid me."

For the Scrapbook

You Are Richer Than You Were This Morning If—

You have laughed often.
You have given something.
You have forgiven even more.
You have made a new friend today.
You have made stepping stones of stumblingblocks.
You have thought more in terms of "thyself" than "myself."
You managed to be cheery even if you seemed to be weary.
You took time to trace the handiwork of God in the commonplace things of life.
You have learned to count out things that really do not count.
You have been a little blinder to the faults of friend and foe.
A little child has smiled at you and a stray dog licked your hand.

Restaurants

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
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AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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Good Food
Montague Court Cafeteria
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays
16 Court Street BASEMENT

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SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 3 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Singed Lambs

WAS there no lesson learned by those who burned their fingers in the stock market fire? Here is an advertisement appearing on a prominent page of New York newspapers in which a large savings bank endeavors to warn its depositors against a return of the speculative fervor which seems to have collapsed only yesterday. The bank says it cannot supervise its depositors' lives; that people have a right to decide, within legal limits, what they will do with their money. Then:

> It is hard, of course, to see the old signs of quick money madness returning and not try to warn against them. "Tips" are going the rounds again . . . pamphlets on how to speculate successfully are being featured . . . big, quick profits for everybody who gets in on the ground floor . . . perhaps. It all sounds familiar enough.

On the same day, the New York Herald Tribune printed this paragraph in its column, entitled "Comment in Wall Street," under the ominous heading, "Lambs Return":

> Brokerage offices are again filled with inexperienced market operators, recalling the sights of other years. Elderly ladies, some of them grandmothers, rub elbows with youngsters not long out of college and middle aged men in the expensive pastime of watching the ticker tape.

It appears that President Roosevelt is definitely apprehensive. Something over a month ago he issued a clear warning in his second radio address to the nation:

> I do not want the people of this country to take the foolish course of letting this improvement come back on another speculative wave. . . . Such a course may bring us immediate and false prosperity, but it will be the kind of prosperity that will lead us into another tailspin.

Much more recently came the rumor of another White House move, through the column of one of those writers who purport to have inside information from Washington. The story goes that the Administration saw to it that whispers were quietly dropped in certain Wall Street quarters which afford the widest circulation among the financial fraternity, to the effect that the Government would apply the brakes to market excesses if no one else did.

The desire to recoup is strong. Investors have every reason to believe that a firm structure of values can be built up again. But the memory of the gilded days is no yardstick with which to measure it.

All the lessons of the last three years are a challenge to the public to keep its head level. Already the American people have shown a most striking firmness in political affairs, refusing to be swept into excess despite all the trials of these latter days. Before them lies another challenge. It is to show as much wisdom in the conduct of their economic affairs.

True recovery will not be found along the road of mere speculation, which often amounts to no more than gambling. Neither private nor public prosperity can be secure when built on that sort of speculation in which one person's gain must mean another's loss. If the lesson of post-boom days has been learned, the public will want to know, whatever it puts its money into, that the money will be used to serve some end besides mere profit.

When a Pet Needs a Friend

IT MAY be, as Burns observed, that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but millions rejoice at the evidences which creep into the news of man's humanity to animals—and birds.

Recently the general superintendent of transportation of the Canadian National Railways received the following message from a station agent at Petersborough, Ontario, Canada:

> Car No. 403,102 has robins' nest on rods. Please arrange for supply of worms at terminals. The mother is in charge.

Responding to the request with both interest and alacrity, the yardmaster at every terminal had a supply of worms awaiting the rod-riding robins.

In Boston a pup obviously without pedigree tied up traffic in a section of the yards of the Boston & Maine Railroad by crawling under a switching locomotive and remaining there for several hours until finally rescued by the Animal Rescue League, a policeman and several small boys who led the rescue party to the scene.

In a vacant store in the Harlem section of New York City a cat was observed lying in the window. Noting that the store was closed, passers-by feared that the cat would starve. So many of them hunted up the owner and reported the matter that he was compelled to put a sign in the window: "This cat's home is in this store and she is being fed and cared for."

All of these are gratifying instances of man's humanity to dumb animals. But there is another side of the picture which is not so pleasant. At this season of the year hundreds, if not thousands, of pets are left to shift for themselves when the family goes on vacation. Sometimes this is done thoughtlessly and sometimes deliberately in the mistaken belief that the cat or dog "will get along someway."

Even if they could—though often they cannot—such treatment hardly seems a square deal to an affectionate and faithful pet. Trusting to the kindness of neighbors or expecting animals to forage for themselves does not always result in visible means of support, and many animals suffer from hunger, thirst or lack of shelter. Householders leaving town for extended periods and unable to make provision for their pets should consult the local humane organization as to resources for that purpose. Summer is a time when a pet needs a friend.

Can Democracy Continue?

IN 1864, when the "Statesmen's Yearbook" was first issued, there were in Europe eighteen monarchies and one republic; today, according to Dr. M. Epstein, the Yearbook's editor, there are eleven republics and only eight monarchies. It would be rash to conclude from these significant figures that the decline of monarchy necessarily means the advance of democracy. If democracy is a system in which power resides in the people, it is more likely to be found in monarchical Britain than in the republican Soviets.

The trend from royalty to republic, then, is no indication whether or not the world is steadily becoming more democratic. Figures like those of Dr. Epstein do not furnish any answer to the question whether the development of events is favorable to democracy or the reverse.

Hitherto, even in democratically governed countries, the control of foreign policy has been left in the hands of the executive; but the mutual interdependence of the nations today makes foreign affairs so fundamental an aspect of government that to separate them from the direction of the people's representatives would reduce democracy from a reality to a mere name. Further, increasing complexity of questions of internal politics—the intricacy of such matters, for example, as the gold standard and tariffs—makes the task of a democratic government harder than ever.

Yet these difficulties are not so much a discouragement as a spur and a challenge for democracy to overcome them. For many hundreds of years it was considered axiomatic that democracy could function only in a small city-state; the application of a democratic system of government to an area as large as England would for more than a thousand years have appeared fantastic and absurd. As democracy has conquered the limitation of size, so will it triumph over its other difficulties.

The reason for its ultimate success is fundamental. In Britain and elsewhere at the moment it may not seem to have the qualities of speed and decision to be observed in more autocratic systems; but among a people with whom it has grown up and developed naturally, democracy has a flexibility, a capacity to adapt itself to changing needs, not found in any other method of government so far discovered.

Lessons for Litterers

A NEW YORK magistrate established a novel precedent the other day by sentencing fifteen litterers to one hour's work picking up rubbish in the park they had helped to spoil.

This ingenious method of making justice useful as well as salutary could be widely followed with advantage not alone in dealing with violators of park regulations but with picnickers, generally, who transgress. There is a tendency sometimes for the careless to dig up a spurious excuse in Hood's much-quoted line:

> But evil is wrought by want of Thought
> As well as want of Heart!

Magistrate Goldstein scored such thoughtlessness straight from the shoulder. When handling out the sentences, he said:

> Thoughtlessness in littering up our parks and streets is, in its results, as bad as willfulness. The parks are yours and mine. If you don't care about them, others do.

And the thoughtless squad was put to work.

Misuse of public property is all too common, and the untidy trail of the picnicker is only too often seen in the land. Decisions like that of the New York magistrate, wisely executed, might be more effective than the imposition of small fines. The littering tourist, compelled to delay his departure and tidy up the highway or farmer's meadow for an hour or two, could conceivably become an enthusiastic convert to preservation of rural charm and beauty.

The idea lends itself to extension. Motorists who load their cars with glorious blossoms and denude the countryside of branch and bud which find their way speedily to the ash can could be put to doing a little planting and watering, instead of destroying, roots. And just what should be done to inculcate a more altruistic sense in the ardent radio fan through whose open casements the shriek of jazz disturbs the peace of a summer Sunday afternoon?

Withal prevention is better than cure. Little talks now and then in the home and in the schoolroom on the rights of others would help a lot.

Respecting Experts

EXPERTS in many fields have sustained some loss of prestige during the last two decades. The World War, like every great conflict at arms, destroyed many reputations and exalted others. Military repute crumbled under the impact of new methods of attack; but leaders with imagination enough to grasp the meaning of the changes and to devise methods to combat them rose in stature and quickly became authorities under the stress of the times.

Similarly the casualties of the depression embrace a list of financial reputations which seemed shock-proof a few years ago. Here inability to prophesy correctly and point a certain way out of distress proved to be what mechanical engineers call "yield points" under the tension of popular disappointment. Again, failure to win successive political victories discredited not a few specialists in this field. The failure of some experts to live up to the highest standards of professional honor hurt them in public regard, and the limitations of the venerated brought down many of the mighty from their seats.

Yet specialists are still highly considered by intelligent persons and are, of course, vitally necessary to civilization. The world has used them from the earliest days of the division of labor. The expert is in no danger of permanently losing his place among men, though the popular mind is more aware of his limitations than it used to be. Probably too much was expected of him. His standing was not always enhanced by demands upon him for *ex cathedra* opinions on matters outside his field. Even inside his bailiwick, the specialist has to watch his step lest he assume that what he does not know is so. The witness stand has been the Waterloo of many a reputation for this reason.

The expert's future prestige is assured, but it will be higher if he maintains the humble attitude of the natural scientist toward his work and has sympathy for the layman, while carrying on with fine mastery of technique in his chosen field. Recognition of his worth goes far beyond the mere superiority of highly individualized training and skill. His most valuable attribute is his judgment, and the use of this is so often involved with problems concerning foresight that specialists are not to be condemned for differing in their opinions when these are honestly reached. It is one thing to interpret the past and quite another to sense the best future course. The public errs when it expects experts to discern the future almost as though they were freed from human limitation.

The greatest of men are usually charmingly modest about their abilities. They may, for example, respect the value of versatility, but will be hesitant to claim a degree of it inconsistent with their place as specialists. Respect for specialized knowledge and ability will increase if the expert lives up to the code held by the best of his kind, and his star will shine long and brightly in the firmament of reputations.

Birth of a "Great" Power

THERE are certain aspects of the coming into existence of a new "great" power in Europe which merit praise; but there are other aspects which are more doubtful.

The new "great" power is composed of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia. Soon after the war they began to enter into a series of arrangements which caused them to be known as the Little Entente. Their purpose was to stand together defensively against the possible desire for revanche on the part of the Danubian nations which had suffered in the peacemaking. It is difficult to blame them, but the example was nevertheless unfortunate in that it brought into being the old system of alliances which necessarily provokes counter-alliances and so divides Europe into hostile camps.

Yet the alliance was somewhat loose, and it was not until the recent scare induced by the Hitler campaign for a revision of treaties that the Little Entente decided to strengthen its bonds by forming permanent organizations. It is to act as a unit in diplomatic matters and, if the present plans are realized, in economic matters.

The suggestion is that as the three states which are thus working in unison have a combined population which is greater than that of most of the great European powers, and have a military strength practically equal to that of the largest army in Europe, they constitute a new "great" power.

It is all to the good that the number of separate national units be reduced in central Europe. Nobody should object to a partial amalgamation of various countries, and if the result of recent policy were to "devaluate" frontiers it would be welcomed. The original difficulty, however, remains, namely, that the Little Entente, in its new form of a "great" power, is an exclusive consortium of nations by its very nature in opposition to other Danubian countries. There are unions which produce an impression of division; and here is one of them. It is a union which is possible, not so much because of similarity of interests and identity of aims of the three nations, but rather because of a common resistance to outside antagonisms.

There is a second consideration. The Little Entente has peculiarly constituted itself the champion of the *status quo* in Europe, and while France has used it for its own policy, the Little Entente has likewise used France. When it was proposed that the great powers should sign Signor Mussolini's Four Power pact, it was feared in many quarters—and hailed in others—that the result would be, sooner or later, an agreement to revise the treaties. If the Four Power pact does not imply such a revision, it means nothing.

Upon this the Little Entente made vigorous representations, especially to France. It spoke with one voice, and that voice uttered a veto. Happily, in the end, France declined to accept a purely negative policy ready-made from the Little Entente. It ranged itself, as it has a right, and as it was in its interest to do, with the other great powers, Italy, Great Britain, and Germany. It should be quite clear that if in the past the great powers were guilty of putting pressure on the little nations, they will not now permit the little nations, even joined together in a new "great" power, to dictate to them.

There is room for a combination such as has now been effected. Yet the Little Entente should endeavor to do two things: to include in its scope the other Danubian nations, and to work in harmony with the great powers for the pacification of Europe, ruling out no method *a priori*.

Editorial Notes

The restless columnist who asks whether Frank H. Simonds's book, "The A. B. C. of War Debts," shouldn't have been called the I. O. U., evidently believes there is something in a name. And Mr. Simonds's publishers appear to share the belief, for in England they issued the "A. B. C." under the title, "America Must Cancel"—seeing in the name, perhaps, a market or the lack of one.

The attention of the globe trotter, ever on the alert for the unusual place to visit, is invited to the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific. The group not only has no public debt but also has a reserve of £150,000

The World Conference

IV. Four Post-War Factors

By H. B. ELLISTON

A NEW world economy can be built up only by recognizing four new post-war factors in our civilization. I will deal with them in order.

1. *Economics is now dominating politics.*

A private property system, to which the discovery of steam harnessed the control over millions of years of stored-up energy, has hitherto been held to be quite in keeping with political democracies. Political power rested with the people. Economic power remained private. That time is now passing. In some countries the very seat of politics has been transferred to economic power. The state is taking more and more of it out of the hands of its citizens. Italy frankly calls itself a corporate state—that is, a business corporation. Russia and Germany in different ways are seeking similar industrial ends. In Russia, business is socialized. In Germany, it is being increasingly "harmonized." Japan has been such a corporation ever since its start as a modern nation. Almost all the economic processes of the country are subsidized by the state. Even the United States has just gone into partnership with industry and agriculture. In the opinion of many observers, such a transformation was the only price that could buy off more violent change.

2. *Sovereignty has thereby been enhanced.*

It stands to reason that the assumption of these extraordinary powers must put a sharp edge on sovereignty. Russian wheat entering world markets in volume arouses dismay among rival wheat exporters. They scent machinations. But they do not restrict their outbursts to, say, Peter Peterovitch. The Government in Moscow, as the sole Russian trader in wheat, must bear the brunt of criticism, and the world press becomes extremely vocal in taking *national* sides. The United States subsidizes its shipping. In Britain there is an outcry not against, say, the Dollar line, but against the United States Government. India acts to protect its home industry against Japanese cotton piece goods. The connection between trade and government is evidenced in the extraordinary concern aroused in the government in Tokyo. The United States lends wheat and cotton to China. At once comes a protest from dissident Canton that the United States Government is subsidizing the government at Nanking.

One could give hosts of illustrations to show how the rivalries of commerce, ordinarily of little seriousness, are magnified into diplomatic issues between governments by the invasion of the state into business. The new factor should be taken into account in some universal agreement on codes of fair competition on somewhat similar lines to those now insisted upon in business within the United States.

3. *States will no longer allow their money supplies to be governed strictly by gold.*

Reformation of a new world economy is intimately bound up with this point. Gold has been dethroned. Yet it is still regarded as the basic value by millions of people. At the same time those very people would not acquiesce in the development of any system which limited their money slavishly to the amount of gold in bank vaults. They want a return to gold. But they equally want a system in which policy is based more and more on the management of gold, instead of management by gold, as in pre-war days.

4. *States will not allow their money policy to be governed solely by central bank officials.*

Gold will be servant, not tyrant, in future. Then who shall manage gold? Semiprivate central banks or the state? The whole tendency, it seems to me, is that the state will assume more and more money power. Time was when central banks could deflate whole peoples without exacting a murmur. Such procedure was regarded as getting back to "sound money." But it has been attended by such a *reductio ad absurdum* in the last three years that I cannot see it returning. The world is a world of plenty, not scarcity. Money is the right of action to distribute that plenty, and states have already taken on new powers to create it wholesale, their central banks being more and more treated as offshoots of government treasuries. The tie between treasuries and central banks is a familiar wartime phenomenon. The last example of its carryover into peace time is the sight of the Federal Reserve System buying government securities for the purpose of pouring money into the market at the direct behest of the Treasury.

* * *

In any of these reflections we have not strayed at all from the agenda of the world conference. Let us, however, relate these thoughts on money specifically to it. President Roosevelt has advised the world by precept and performance that the way back to prosperity is to bring money into use. He has shown the way and given the advice to nations which for two years rendered lip service to his tenet. Wholesale price reflation engineered throughout the world is one item on the London agenda which will most probably be agreed upon. Any such artificial price reflation however, is clearly not possible within the limitations of old concepts of money policy.

For, when they return to a gold system, central banks could not operate in the old way, that is, by making gold interchangeable with currency. There would be too much money to exchange. This has been the case for some years past. The problem thereby set was appreciated in Europe after the war. The nations withdrew gold from circulation. They changed their rules of interchangeability. One could not get gold unless one presented currency worth a thousand or two dollars, and then one received a chunk of bullion. The United States will probably follow suit. Moreover, according to the Pittman plan, the nations may agree to keep less metal as cover for currency than heretofore; and allow even this lesser ratio to be shared between gold and silver.

How can all these factors be blended into a new world economy? Scores of plans have been advanced with the view of meeting the need. Most of them hail from Europe. In the United States the philosophers of economic relations seem to see no alternative between internationalism, old style, and economic nationalism. None of the new plans has yet reached the stage of discussion in London. Some delegates, even those who hail from countries which have so transformed their domestic economies that allegiance to the old world economy is impossible, still talk in the same old terms. Their heads are in the nineteenth century. If they wish to meet with success in London, however, they must bring to their faith in international organization both consistency and audacity—consistency in making the new link fit with the new economic structure and audacity at least equal to that which has transformed their domestic economies.

* * *

If these home-developing nations cannot find a new nexus, taking into account the four factors mentioned, the alternative is economic nationalism. This says that nations are not, to fall back on Will Rogers's analogy which I gave in my second article, like men on a hunting trip. They are separate aggregations of individuals. Included in every aggregation are men and women, who, if they are given the opportunity, if they are equipped with the aids of modern science, could make the things which have hitherto been supplied by other aggregations. Governments would have to give their citizens this chance by protecting them from competition. They would have to encourage research into the making of many things which could not naturally be produced within the country's borders. That way, it seems to me, would breed such a mountain of selfishness and narrow-mindedness as constantly to imperil world peace and progressively to stultify individual development.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"I Shall Probably Kick Myself"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just been reading your editorial entitled "I Shall Probably Kick Myself," and along with the ones who doubtfully or ignorantly voted for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment I would class myself with those who did not vote at all. I am sure there are thousands of persons in our country who claim to be standing for the dry cause (I know of hundreds in my own home town) who did not even register a vote against the liquor interests when given an opportunity to do so.

In my immediate household there are four voters, total abstainers, and but one vote was recorded. I couldn't help but wonder if this was typical of most Christian households in our land. If so, no wonder the wets seem to have it all their own way. S. K. H.

Michigan City, Ind.

On the World's Fair

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor, under Watching the World Go By, I read with very great interest your article on the two Chicago world's fairs, and noted your interest in the cause that started it on the way to success after Chicago people had tarried ten days in a cave of gloom.

In the spring of 1898 I had the privilege of talking several days with the Hon. George R. Davis, director-general of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that very question came up. He said they could do nothing with it until they Barnumized it and put on the Midway Plaisance, and it almost upset his faith in Americans when they seemed to have no appreciation of the majesty of the White City, but came flocking as soon as they heard the "barking" of the side show interests.

If the brilliant Colonel Davis had just written his memoirs, it would have been the most fascinating of books—the human side of the workers of the exposition.

It is to be noted that after the exposition closed, no American city ever had a shanty town or poverty-stricken district, west of Chicago, but every city of any size had its White City as an amusement park, and learned that with a little labor every part of the city might be brought under a cleanup.

If the Century of Progress gives another uplift to the beautification of the waste places in cities, it will perpetuate the memories of the White City as the initial point of municipal art and its cheering effect.

Years ago we were all advised to hitch our wagon to a star, an advice which Chicago has heeded by hitching a whole city to the stars. CÆSAR A. ROBERTS.

Los Angeles.

Civil Service and the Veteran

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Manning the Ship" has been read with interest. While the writer can join you and others in "viewing with alarm" the practice of placing so many and so large government enterprises outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Civil Service Commission, yet for the sake of accuracy, one exception to the practice should be noted—in spite of the quoted remarks from a report of the National Civil Service Reform League to the effect that "Without a single exception, the new agencies of government have been thrown open to the political spoilsmen to do with as they see fit."

The exception is the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, which, incidentally, has been referred to in your editorial as among those new government agencies covered by the blanket statement of the National Civil Service Reform League. Section 6 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 reads as follows: "In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees for said corporation, and in the promotion of any such employees or officials, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on the basis of merit and efficiency." Moreover, it is further provided that any official of the Tennessee Valley Authority who violates this provision shall be relieved of his position.

Granting that the National Civil Service Reform League is justified in its apprehension of danger in the policy of removing so many positions from the Civil Service list, yet in at least one way, is this not just what the organization deserves? Is this not the same body which has been clamoring for the elimination of the so-called "veteran preference" provisions in the Civil Service regulations? Is it not possible that some of those who have sanctioned the removal of so much work from the United States Civil Service Commission have done so largely in order to get around this policy of granting preference to veterans, and especially disabled veterans, when they are found to be otherwise qualified?

Take a specific instance in this connection: The writer, a veteran, has been interested in Muscle Shoals for years, and no form of federal employment could more appeal to him than some occupation in connection with the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Meanwhile, he has been placed on the United States Civil Service list of eligibles. However, when the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 was passed, the board was authorized to employ its personnel without regard for the Civil Service Commission, and, the writer being a disabled man, can hardly expect to be considered as having the same physical efficiency as one not so situated, and the term "efficiency" as used in the above legislation must undoubtedly cover physical status. W. B. WEST.

Valley Stream, N. Y.

On Military Drill in Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to make comment on the letter "Military Drill in High Schools," published in The Christian Science Monitor.

I heartily concur with L. J. of Roxbury, Mass., in all the letter above referred to expresses. And I want to add my opinion that training along any special line creates a desire to put that training into practical operation. I think this is especially true with young people, who are keen for adventure.

There is a certain glamour about military affairs that fascinates youth who have not yet realized the terrible side of it in actual warfare, never having been really engaged in it.

It is encouraging to observe the growing interest, all over the world, in abolishing war.

Daytona Beach, Fla. (MRS.) HARIET J. EMERY.